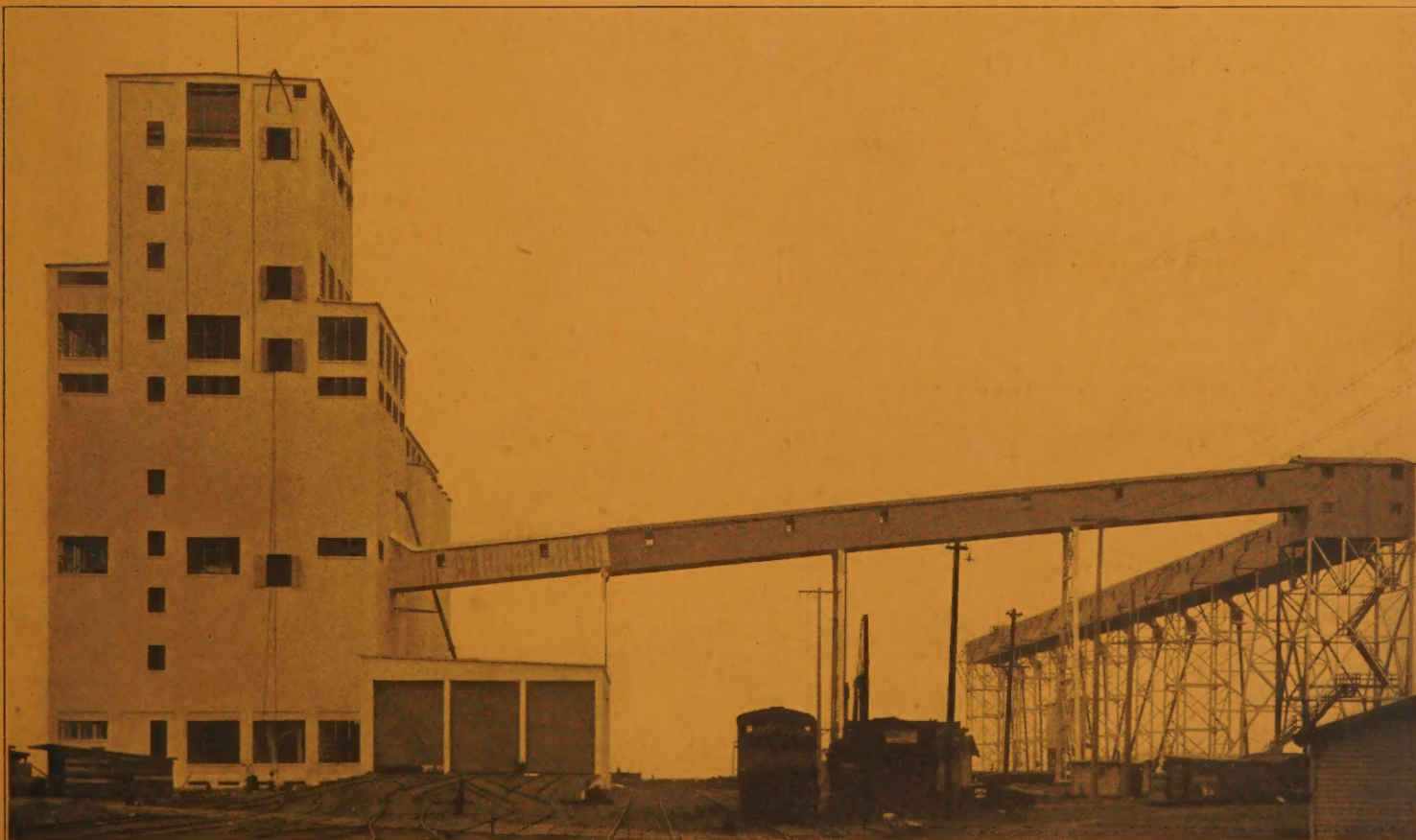


A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

Farm Relief Bill to Roosevelt
New Feed Law of Washington
Illinois Feed Licenses
Use of 2% Cod Liver Oil Encouraged
Corn Oil Cake Meal
Program of Feed Manufacturers
Meeting of Dry Milk Institute
Velvet Barley for Malting
Field Seed Prices
Illinois Ass'n Celebrates 40th Anniversary
Grain Marketing and Government Control

Flaws in Farm Relief Bill
Crop Mortgage and Receivership
Chlorpicrin for Weevil
Loading Larger Car Than Ordered
Reduced Freight Rates Necessary
Farm Board Wheat Sold Out
Direct Loading Spouts
Evils of Government in Grain Business
Guilty of Plugging Cars
U. S. and Canada in Wheat Pact
Protecting Collections from Grasping Bank Receivers



The Port of Tacoma Elevator, Tacoma, Wash.
[For description see page 338.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation consignments.*
McConnell Grain Corp., brokerage & comm.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Hastings Co., Sam'l., wheat, corn & oats.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Eaton, W. C., weekly indemnity broker.
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Ryan, James P., grain, cash, futures.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain, beans, feeds.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
Smoot Grain Co., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Carter Grain Co., C. M. brokerage and consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. consnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Farmer Co., E. L. brokers, grain and millfeed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MENDOTA, ILL.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Beach & Co., L. E., cash grain, milled oat products.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

General Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udipke Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain merchants.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l., receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Heald Grain Co., consignment specialists.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Missouri El. & Grain Co., grain merchants.
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts, wh. & coarse gr.*
Robinson Elev. Co., C. E., shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., buyers and sellers.
Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members

Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, OHIO.

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments futures.

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 352 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXX, No. 9, May 10, 1933.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.



Operating

SANTE FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.

KANSAS CITY
OPERATING

Continental Elevator

CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY

UHLMANN Grain Company

Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

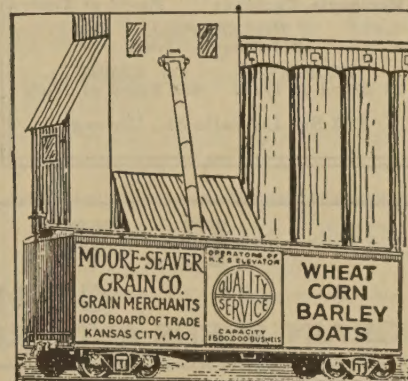
Elevator Capacity
7,500,000 Bushels

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
Peerless Export Grain Code.....75.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place and adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.

A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.

Your Message

Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message
bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN
STOCKS
PROVISIONS****James E. Bennett
& Co.**GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGARSTOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS Merchants Exchange KANSAS CITY
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of Trade

PEORIA 11 Board of Trade CAIRO 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**
Grain Commission
111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**The Grain Trade's**accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements
is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.**E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS 1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO****BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

YOUR NAMEwhere every progres-
sive grain dealer will
see it, will convince
them you are equipped
to serve them.

That is in the

Grain & Feed Journals
OF CHICAGO**STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY**

Grain Merchants

Chicago

New York

Minneapolis

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland, Me.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS****J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants***111 W. Jackson St.****Chicago, Ill.**

We have enjoyed reading your paper for a good many years.—L. C. Irwin, supt. Searle Terminal, Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**BUYERS OF****Oats Corn Wheat Barley****Cedar Rapids,
Ia.****Ft. Dodge,
Ia.****Akron,
Ohio****St. Joseph
Mo.****CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.****RECEIVERS***Consignments a Specialty***BUFFALO NEW YORK****American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.***RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED*

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Wood Grain Corp.**CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE****BUFFALO, N. Y.****Lewis Grain Corp.***A good firm to consign to*
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley**BUFFALO****NEW YORK****RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS****THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.****RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS**
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS**Crowell Elevator Co.**

OMAHA, NEBR.

**Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels***Over 60 Years' Continuous Service***ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.****ENID, OKLA.****Total Storage 3,000,000 bus.****Milling Wheat a Specialty****E. H. BEER & CO., INC.**

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.**GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS***Commission Merchants***308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore**

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Terminal Offices:
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Omaha
Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, New York
Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, Que.

Country Offices:
Fairmont, Minn. Marshall, Minn.
Aberdeen, So. Dak. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Devils Lake, N. D. Williston, N. D.

HALLET & CAREY CO.**Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung

Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Your Vacation Will Cost Less at**HOT SPRINGS****NATIONAL PARK
ARKANSAS**

The world renowned Hot Springs of Arkansas, 46 in number, have for ages brought relief to countless thousands. Wishing to preserve these waters for the benefit of the public for all time, the U. S. Government set aside over 900 acres embracing the Hot Springs and surrounding mountains from which they gush, creating Hot Springs National Park, the first government-owned health and pleasure resort established in North America.

The Majestic offers a wide choice of accommodations from single rooms, with or without bath, to beautifully furnished 2, 3 and 4 room apartments, assuring maximum comfort amid attractive surroundings. Rates are surprisingly moderate. Two restaurants serve excellent food.

TENNIS, GOLF, SWIMMING, BOATING, DANCING,

HOTEL**MAJESTIC**

BATH HOUSE AND APARTMENTS

NEVER BEFORE

AND PROBABLY NEVER
AGAIN A VACATION SO
WONDERFUL AT A

**COST SO
LOW**

HORSEBACK RIDING,
MOUNTAIN
CLIMBING,
SIGHT-
SEEING

**WHAT DO YOU NEED**

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings {Roller	Loading Spout
{Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car (Puller	Power {Oil Engine
{Pusher	{Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales {Truck
Corn Cracker	{Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	Separator
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Formulas	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer {Dry	Speed Reduction Units
{Molasses	Spouting
Feed Mill	Storage Tanks
Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
Fire Extinguishers	Transmission Machinery
Foundation Restoration	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Cleaner	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Drier	Wheat Washer
Grain Tables	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

THE 180-year background of Mutual Fire Insurance made itself felt in 1932 when mutual organizations withstood the strain far better than almost any other classification of American business.

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co...Kansas City, Mo.
 Ohio Millers Mutual Insurance Co.....Van Wert, Ohio
 Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co...Lansing, Mich.
 Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co....Des Moines, Iowa
 Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....Harrisburg, Pa.
 Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....Fort Worth, Texas
 Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co...Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association.....Alton, Ill.
 Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.
 Millers National Insurance Co.....Chicago, Ill.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

A service organization maintained by the Mill Mutuals.

1902 Write for the 1933
TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN
 for Grain Elevators and other Mercantile Property
 Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm
 E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

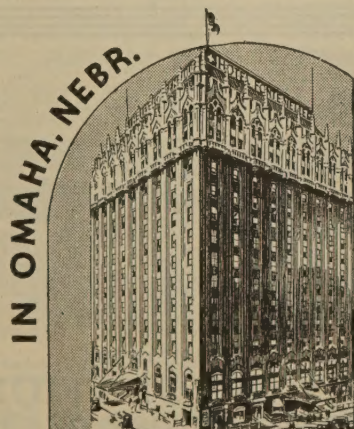
HOTEL FONTENELLE

Omaha's
 Welcome to the World

400
 Rooms
 with
 Bath
 from
\$2.50

Omaha's finest hotel. The center of business, social, civic, travel activities. Fine dance bands. Two excellent restaurants.

Operated by Eppley Hotels Co.

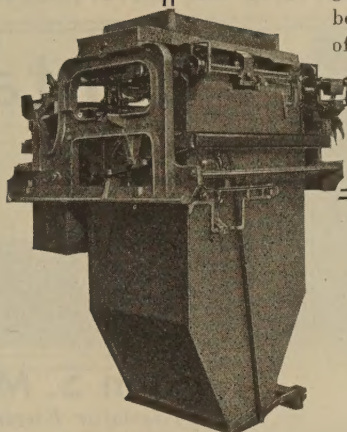


Do You Know

how much grain you load into each car you ship?

Can you afford to continue shipping grain without dependable weights of each shipment? You may be paying much more for not weighing each shipment than the cost of the best shipping scale obtainable. You can get our latest Improved Grain Shipping Scale for so small a sum it is a shame to try to conduct a shipping business without it. At least write for full particulars regarding its many advantages before guessing the weight of another shipment.

**Richardson
 Scale Company**
 Clifton, N. J.



Weigh With
 Richardson's

**100%
 KILL**
 by Official Test
LARVACIDE
 CHLORPICRIN

Drip Method Fumigation

Under the eyes of Entomologists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this simple Drip Method of Larvacide fumigation produced a 100% kill in thousands of bushels of weevil-infested wheat and oats.

Astounding facts and figures in these official reports will show you how to end your insect infestation troubles.

The equipment is so simple to make, that any handy-man can build it at slight cost.

Send for construction details and copy of reports.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

117-119 Liberty Street

NEW YORK

LARVACIDE SERVICE, INC.

KANSAS CITY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Mention Grain & Feed Journals
when writing our advertisers

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

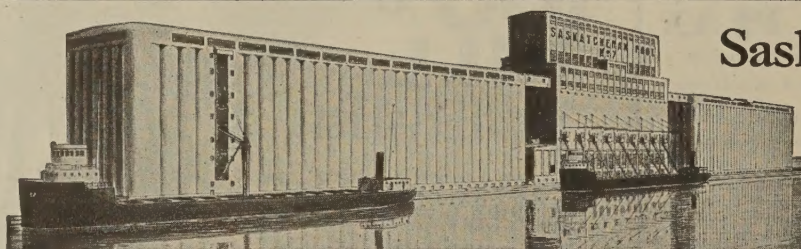
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

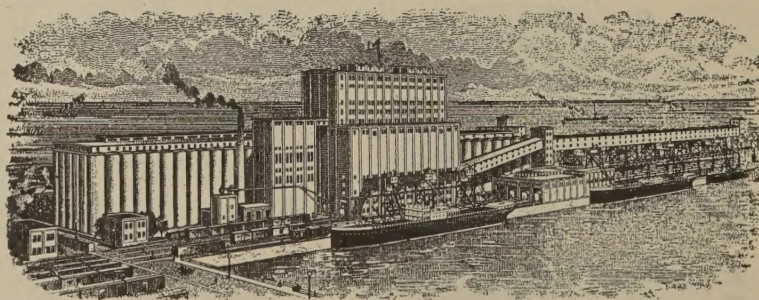
*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

CHALMERS & BORTON
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Engineers — Constructors
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses
Ask for Quotations on Your Work

ZELNY
Thermometer System
Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Williams Construction Co.
Feed Mills — Elevators — Annexes
Building — Repairing — Remodeling
3321 E. Shawnee Ave.
DES MOINES, IA.

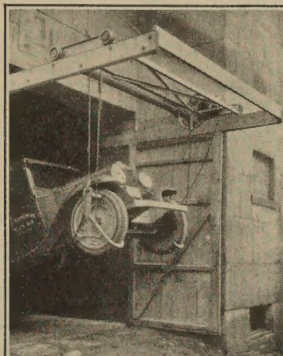
P. F. McALLISTER
CONSULTING ENGINEER
R. 505, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago
New Special Spouting System
Grain Dust Disposal System
Elevator Designs — Dustless Conveying
Concrete Restoration

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



I like the Journals and do not like to
be without it.—J. F. Handley, Galves-
ton, Ind.



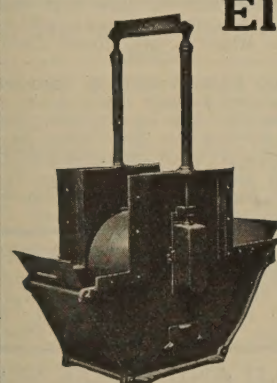
The McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump
For Electrical Power

The latest most compact dump with the least
possible amount of mechanism, still with ample
strength placed where it should be.

So constructed that there is ample strength for
the largest loads, but due to the special construc-
tion and the lack of unnecessary parts and weight,
it is light and therefore easy to move backwards
and forwards on the track.

This construction makes it a very reasonable
dump. Write us for our descriptive circular
showing our reduced prices.

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expen-
sive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain
tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer.
He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of
your intentions upon the other party and protects you against
expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer
profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions
of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and
wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

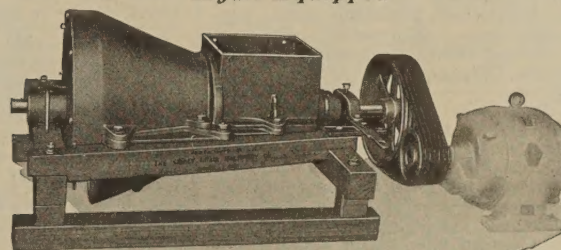
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

**Sidney
Corn Shellers**

Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and
sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour.
Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling
business. These shellers cost so little and do so much
you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills*

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you
encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—50-bbl. mill and 25,000 bu. elevator for sale; south part of state. It will pay to investigate. T. H. Carter, Hebron, Neb.

NO. ILL. elevator, lumber, coal, hdwe. business for sale; residence and other bldgs. for complete unit. Low price cash. Address 70H6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Elevator, whse. and coal business for sale; priced right for quick sale. Owner paralyzed. Address 70J9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINN.—On account of death of owner, the John Tait Elevator, Spicer, Minn., is for sale very reasonable; only elevator here. Write Mrs. John Tait, Spicer, Minn.

MINNESOTA—Elvtr. and Feed Mill for sale; equipment and everything in first class condition. For further information write 70J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA—50,000 bushel modern iron-clad elevator for sale; electric power; M. & St. L. R. R. Will be sold within 30 days. Write 70J7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Large elevator and custom feed grinding plant for sale; located on main line N. Y. C.; 60,000 bu. storage; will sell for reasonable price. For particulars write Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., Ligonier, Ind.

IOWA—Two elevators in one of the best grain territories in Northwest Iowa for sale. Also handle coal, seed, twine and livestock. No competitor here. Priced right. Address 70A5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—25,000 bus. elvtr. for sale on C. M. & St. P. R. R. and C. B. & Q. R. R. Handles sidelines of lumber, coal, cement, seeds, twine, tile and feed. Cheap for quick sale. Address 70C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—14,000 bu. grain and bean elevator for sale, also retail business of seeds, feeds, fence, posts and coal, nearest coal yard 5½ miles away, excellent farming territory. Address 70C8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—35,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale on Milwaukee R. R.; equipped with new 15-ton Howe truck scale, Strong-Scott air dump; manlift; grain cleaner; feed whse. built adjoining and also 10x10x40 ft. corncrib. This property must be sold at once. Write 70J11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—Elevator with new machinery for sale; electric power; flour and feed house; good coal bins; good big corncrib; good office; new wagon scales; Richardson automatic scales for loading cars; one of best farming territories in state; elevator cost \$7,000, will sell for \$3,000 cash; no competition. C. A. Downing, Grace-mont, Okla.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT ELEVATOR in wheat territory; will lease or buy one-half interest; write fully. Address 70J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT TO LEASE by grain man of 20 yrs. exper., grain elevator in west Kansas or Nebraska. Write 70J6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

GRAIN ELEVATOR wanted in Illinois or Indiana. Must show good volume. State particulars in first communication. Address 70J2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ARE INTERESTED in buying four or five elevators located in wheat territory of Central or Western Kansas. Give full particulars and price in first letter. Address 70H9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Senior stockholder going business wants to retire. Seven country stations Illinois, also terminal business. Splendid opportunity. Good salary. Small investment. Address 70G10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Grain business for sale; elevator capacity 45,000, corncribs 10,000; also handle coal, seeds, posts, etc. Located in reliable crop territory Northwestern Iowa. Address 70C1, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

OKLA. ELEVATOR Location for sale between two railroads; good territory; elevator burned Jan. 13th; 12-ton scales and whse. on land; good town; fine place for small feed mill. Write 70G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NO. ILL.—Lbr., coal, Bldg. Supply yard small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figures. Farm trade. Earn good living, sound business, staple stock. No risk. Small investment bldgs. Cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500. \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SITUATION WANTED

THOROUGHLY Experienced country elvtr. gr. man seeks position as supervisor of business of a line of country elvtrs. Can furnish proof of ability. P. O. Box 426, Decatur, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; can handle any merchandise lines. Would lease good elevator if located right. Write 70J3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; 15 yrs. exper., thoroughly understand hedging; mixing grain and sidelines; best refs.; available April 1st. Address Box 386, Peoria, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator or line of elvtrs.; 20 yrs.' successful exper. in Ill., Ind. and Ohio; acquainted all phases grain, feed, seed and sidelines; capable managing large plant with volume of business; now employed as manager by one of Ohio's large co-op. elvtrs. 70J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

MILLS FOR SALE

IOWA—To settle estate will sacrifice established well equipped custom grinding mill. Storage room. Adams Seed Co., Decorah, Iowa.

OHIO—75 Bbl. Mill for Sale with Feed Dept. Good location; established trade; priced to sell. The Buckeye Mlg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

SEABOARD FLOUR MILLS, Sanford, N. C., for sale; modern 3-story brick flour, feed mill and whse. on r.r.; 3330 sq. ft. floor space; cap. 100 bbls. flour and 200 bus. meal daily; elec. driven; equipped with NORDYKE-MARMON mchy. in 1st class condition; price, terms and inventory of eqpt. furnished on request. J. D. Newsom, Inc., Agts., Raleigh, N. C.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

EMPLOYERS wanting help experienced in gr. trade work can obtain competent workers for every dept. **FREE** from Sam M. Raymond News Bureau, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the *Grain Dealers Journal*, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON 3-Bu. Automatic Scale for sale; good as new. R. H. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

FAIRBANKS DUMP, 16x8 platform 10-ton scale for sale, complete with wagon dump. \$200 f.o.b. Address 7034, Grain & Feed Journals, Chi.

LATEST TYPE self compensating Richardson 6 and 10 bushel automatic grain scales for sale. Cramer Construction Co., 1105 Redick Tower Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** Consolidated.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS MORSE 25-h.p. Type Y Oil Engine for sale; General Electric motor, 15-h.p., 3 ph., 220 volt, starting box complete. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**. Try it.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

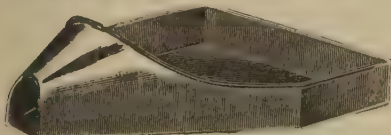
Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeiters and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindlers. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

MUNSON CORN and Cob Crusher for sale, new, \$75.00. Original cost \$180.00. Box 5009, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

NO. 40 BLUE STREAK Mill with magnet for sale, 40-h. p. General Electric motor complete with starter. Very good condition. Used very little. Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wis.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines. Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

1—18" MONARCH Attrition feed mill for sale, belt driven; good working order; 1 Monarch Cob & Corn Crusher, A-1 condition. Reason for sale, putting in hammer mill. Will sell very cheap. Pennville Mfg. Co., Pennville, Ind.

MONARCH 20" belt driven double head attrition mill for sale in good condition. Also motors, elevators, Sullivan crusher—in fact, complete custom grinding plant. Will sell entire plant or single machines. Also 20" motor driven double head Monarch attrition mill priced cheap. Alsted Mfg. Co., Truesdell, Wis.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FACTORY REBUILT "Jay Bee" hammer mills for sale; No. 2 and No. 3 Humdinger; Cracker Jack; No. 3 U-X; No. 4 and No. 5 Standard Model T. All mills in good condition. Fully guaranteed. Priced low for quick sale. J. B. Sedberry, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson. Fairbanks. Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys. Shafting. Hangers. Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

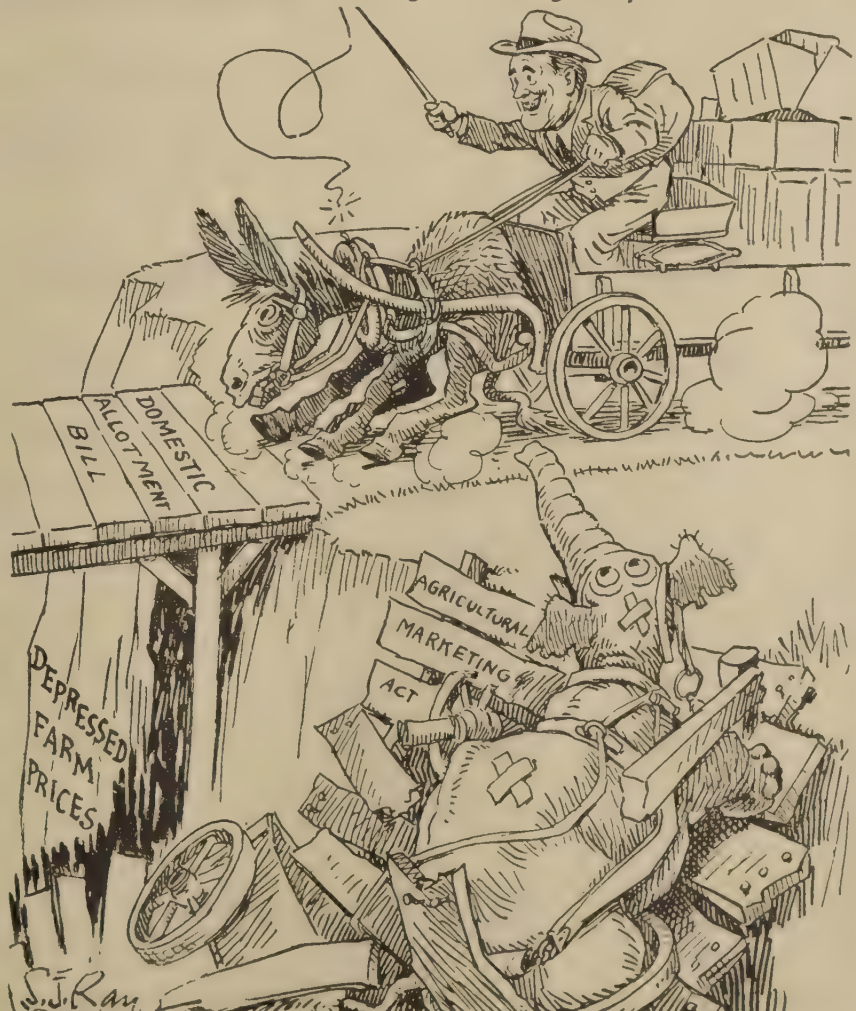
BAGS AND BURLAP

FOR SALE—New and Used Burlap and Cotton Bags. WANTED—Used Burlap and Cotton Bags. Wm. Ross & Co., 407 N. Peoria, Chicago.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

A Most Dangerous Highway

Some Day Our Farmers Will Insist Upon Guiding Their Own Destinies.
With Apologies to the *Kansas City Star*.

PEORIA

Consuming Industries
Elevator Facilities
Transit Rates
Wire Service
Inter-Market Connections

Combine to Make

PEORIA

A Great Market for both
Buyers & Sellers

These Board of Trade Members Invite Patronage

W. W. Dewey & Sons

Luke Grain Co.

P. B. & C. C. Miles

Lowell Hoit & Co.

J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

C. H. Feltman Grain Co.

Rumsey, Moore & Co.

H. D. Bowen Grain Co.

James E. Bennett & Co.

Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.

Mueller Grain Co.

Stacy Grain Co.

Turner-Hudnut Co.

Allied Mills, Inc.

Lamson Bros. & Co.

J. H. Dole & Company

Buy from—Ship to—Peoria

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 10, 1933

WOOD FOUNDATIONS for wagon scales are not dependable, and the heavy trucks of today need the solid support of concrete.

NOW that the Grain Stabilization Corporation is out of the grain business producers are getting much higher prices for their crops.

BURNING FATHER'S elevator in order to settle a grudge against his partner is a new excuse for arson presented by a couple of young men at Lynn, Wis. What next?

PORTABLE MILLS and hullers will hereafter be required to take out a license from the county auditor and pay an annual fee of \$100, if a bill recently introduced in the Minnesota state legislature becomes law.

THE EXPLOSION of a portable feed mill at Lyon Springs, Ia., last week resulted in the killing of an innocent bystander. These make-shifts have been credited with starting many fires and have caused so many injuries to operators that the reduction in the number of them in the field will, no doubt, henceforth be rapid as was their increase in numbers two years ago.

GRAIN DEALERS who divert their shipments to trucks will be at the mercy of the trucks where the rails are torn up and the railroad discontinues its transportation service as has been done in Indiana and Nebraska recently.

THE ILLINOIS State Supreme Court has held the state sales tax of 3% invalid, so merchants everywhere will be relieved of the necessity of quarreling with their customers over the forced collection of funds for the emergency relief.

DEALERS falling heir to an old elevator with flat bottomed bins will find it to their advantage to rid themselves of this nuisance at once by installing hopper bottoms that are self cleaning and prevent mixing of remnants as well as save profitless labor.

ADVANCING FEED PRICES must be cheering to the mixer and manufacturer whose customers were unable to pay the freight in 1932. Bran sold at \$26 a ton at Kansas City three years ago, \$6.25 last December and now has recovered to \$11.50.

LOW PRICES for grain have bred a carelessness in handling and preventing waste that must be succeeded by care as prices work higher. If the equipment in the elevator has become worn so as to waste grain the leak must be stopped by proper renewals.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the chairman of the Farm Board that all May and July wheat futures of the Grain Stabilization Corp. have been sold, is most encouraging to discouraged farmers who have long been anxious to kiss the Farm Board farewell.

THE RAG DOLL germination test for seed corn is so simple and so dependable every elevator man can conduct this test for his farmer patrons with decided advantage to himself and profit to his patrons. Do not permit the planting of seed which will not grow.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS prepared by a competent architect do not lose their value when the elevator has been completed. In case of fire the plans, if kept in a safe place, will be of material assistance in adjusting the loss and rebuilding the burned parts of the structure.

THE DEMANDS of our tax-eaters continue to increase with such wasteful extravagance, new sales and income taxes of various kinds are being assessed, which must necessarily force merchants to increase their margin of profit in order that they may pay the increased taxes.

THE RAILROADS have reduced their number of trains and so greatly increased the duties required of each train crew, country elevator operators will be more dependent than ever on their own facilities for spotting cars for loading than in the past. The way freight train crew may be induced to do some switching, but cannot be expected to accommodate local patrons as often as in the past. Hence, it will behoove every country elevator operator, who loads cars with grain, to put in a bountiful supply of efficient pinch-bars or else install a small winch or car puller that will assist him in spotting cars as he needs them.

GRAIN CLAIMS filed with members of the American Railway Ass'n, during 1932 aggregated \$503,357. This was a reduction of nearly \$300,000 for the year. It is evident that the railroads are supplying better cars, or else the shippers are exercising more vigilance in cooperating all cars for grain shipments.

PORTABLE MILLS are no longer extending their activities into new territory. In fact, the leading promoter of this impractical scheme has been fined by the courts for ignoring the court's orders, and it seems probable that the receivership will terminate the promoter's activities, so stationary feed mill operators will have less to worry about.

FARMERS CONTRACTING grain for future delivery honestly intend to make delivery as promised; but after the price has advanced few can withstand the temptation, when the federal and county governments are busy breaking down their morale by making loans without the expectation of collecting; and distributing poor relief to the never works.

WE WILL not knowingly publish an advertisement or announcement of a railroad claim collector, who collects shippers' claims and then neglects or refuses to settle with the claimant. We trust shippers suffering loss through default of collector will not hesitate to give us full particulars. We are averse to assisting a fake or a swindle in any way.

LABOR in all probability will not be so cheap for years to come as it has been in 1932. Where an extra man is now employed it may become necessary to lay him off to cut expenses on account of the higher wage. The forehanded elevator operator will take time by the forelock in installing improved labor saving equipment now when the cost of installation is the lowest.

A SHRINKAGE in cash wheat holdings of 573,981 bus. would make most grain dealers wince and squirm, but the Grain Stabilization Corporation never flinched, and the permanent loss of \$184,153,232 in the Farm Board's revolving fund seems not to have worried the bureaucrats operating this racket one minute. Evidently they thought the taxpayers would never locate the real offenders.

THE INCONVENIENCE, the extra cost of operation and the discouraging disappointments experienced by grain dealers who attempt to build their own elevator with the assistance of local labor invariably wipes out all savings effected in the cost of construction. The modern well-planned efficient elevator attracts new business and saves some of its costs in reduced operating expenses every day.

OPENING YOUR new elevator with a real house-warming and offering attractive prizes for the first load, the largest load, the one coming the longest distance and for the 13th, 23rd and 53rd load, is becoming an effective method of filling the elevator the first day it is open. Of course, it requires widespread advertising in order to attain the desired results, but as a rule elevator men seem convinced that boosting the opening day's receipts invariably proves profitable.

SPRING TIME is clean up time, for grain elevator operators as well as house wives. A surprising number of elevators are being freshened with new paint, and early this month the manager of the Heman Grain Co., a little west of Warrensburg, Ill., was found directing a papering job and a furniture painting job in his office. Patrons appreciate a bright, clean office when they come in to get their checks.

FLUCTUATIONS in foreign exchange add another factor to the problems of the trader in grain. When the government issues a bullish report and sterling drops several cents over night which of the opposing forces is to prevail? Fluctuations of sterling have been of minor importance as long as we were not on an export price level with Liverpool; but this condition has been changing as Liverpool advances and the dollar drops, until exchange may become a major factor.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS have suffered too frequently at the hands of fake solicitors for advertising for "railway employes journals" and other non-existing publications, they will be glad to learn that Iowa's Chief of Police has issued a warning against such fakers. It seems he has recently received reports from the State Sheriffs' Ass'n and all are on the lookout for the solicitors, who are appealing to Iowa merchants for contributions to help the laboring man and the police officers of their towns.

PLUGGING cars is a practice not indulged in by experienced shippers who know that the entire carload will be graded down to that of the lowest quality in the car when discovered, as it will be when the alert buyer on unloading calls the inspection department. Firms new in the business who imagine they can get by will profit by the experience of a firm at Grove, Kan., who placed musty wheat and 48 per cent rye in the bottom of a car and covered with No. 2 wheat. Altho receiving a letter from the Department of Agriculture cautioning them against such "uneven" loading the same firm a few months later placed more than 15 per cent sample grade corn in the bottom of a car and undertook to apply it on a contract calling for No. 2 corn. Following this second attempt the federal authority saw fit to call a hearing on the case, with the outcome that the firm has been published as "pluggers."

FOR YEARS all law making bodies have sought to handicap and discourage every effort on the part of merchants to take excessive profits from the public. Yet, we are now confronted with the puzzling anomaly of many state legislatures enacting laws against chain stores of all kinds, and the greater the number of stores in the chain, the higher the tax per unit. Minnesota's new anti-chain store law, which will go into effect July 1st, will assess each store in a chain of fifty \$155 a year, but it will not apply to firms handling grain, fuel, building materials, gasoline or oil. So many of our state legislators thoughtlessly copy ideas of this character from one another, we are forced to wonder when such a mania for regulatory legislation will cease and how soon the law makers will extend their taxing to all other business activities.

STRONGER PRICES in central markets justify safer margins at country stations. As a rule the higher the prices prevailing in the organized markets the sharper and greater the unexpected changes. The time and amount of authorized inflation is so indefinite and the results so uncertain all grain dealers must hedge closely against their holdings in order to deal safely. The low prices paid farmers for grains during the first nine months of the current crop year prompted many country dealers to assume all the hazards of marketing without any profit in sight. However, overhead expenses, taxes, interest, insurance, depreciation and obsolescence have continued to absorb their capital invested.

Farm Relief Bill to Roosevelt

The enactment by both houses of the Congress May 10 of the 70-page farm relief bill, No. 3835 gives neither producer, dealer nor processor a firm foundation on which to base his future operations.

So much is left to the discretion and, we hope, sound judgment of the administration and the Secretary of Agriculture that grain merchants and millers must wait the formulation of the expected regulations before undertaking adjustment of their individual enterprises to the new deal.

Just what to expect will be known, however, in advance of the effective date, as the consequence of conferences of representatives of all interests directly affected. If those whose business must be readjusted will participate freely in the deliberations; and the fullest publicity is given to the proceedings it probably will be made possible to pass the burden without friction to the consumer and the taxpayer, where it eventually must fall.

In the first place the law is unconstitutional for several reasons explained by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania on the floor of the Senate, and which it is unnecessary to detail. Foreshadowing what may happen is the temporary injunction returnable May 6 granted by the superior court at Atlanta, Ga., restraining the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n from surrendering 109,000 bales of cotton to the Federal Farm Board, thus affecting that section of the farm relief bill stipulating that all such cotton shall be turned over to the successor of the Farm Board. If the administration chooses to be guided by good constitutional lawyers in not attempting regulations that violate the constitution none of the outstanding features of the law will be enforced. Sec. 14 of the Act, however, provides that if any one provision is declared unconstitutional or its applicability to any person is held invalid the validity of the remainder of the Act shall not be affected.

Licenses will be compulsory under penalty of a fine of not over \$1,000 for every individual or concern or ass'n handling basic agricultural commodities, the products thereof or competing products, which is rather inclusive; and the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to prescribe how the licensed party shall conduct his business. The licensee must report quantities handled and the prices paid and keep such systems of accounts as prescribed.

Sec. 8 attempts to set aside the laws of the Northwest, permitting shipment of stored grain, unless the grain so shipped from the country elevator is re-stored at the terminal.

Protecting Collections from Grasping Bank Receivers

Grain shippers and millers have suffered so many losses as the direct result of failure of banks handling drafts attached to bills-of-lading, that many have stamped all their drafts warning the bankers that funds collected were not to be treated as a deposit, but as a trust fund for the benefit of the consignor employing them as collectors. Some of the courts have upheld the shippers' contention that such funds were not to be treated as a deposit, but a trust fund, and thereby encouraged shippers to stamp such a clause on all their drafts.

It is but natural that the receivers of failed banks should grab everything in sight, although they frequently grab money to which they have no legal right. The First Nat'l Bank of Birmingham, Ala., has recently objected to the qualifying clause being stamped on drafts attached to Bs/L, and notified a number of consignors that henceforth it would refuse to handle bills-of-lading attached to drafts bearing the following instructions:

"This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. Funds obtained through its collection are to be accounted for to us, and are not to be commingled with other funds of the collecting bank."

Other banks have also resented this qualifying limitation on drafts, namely the Mellon Nat'l Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Union Trust of Cleveland. Of course, the banks can refuse to handle drafts subject to this limitation, but in refusing they will help to drive all this business to the American Railway Express Agency.

Banks can refuse to collect drafts for distant customers if they so choose, and draft their own conditions for handling collection items. The more arbitrary and the more unreasonable their rules governing this business, the sooner will they drive it all to an agency which will handle drafts for collection without compelling the drawers of the drafts to assume the risks of an ordinary bank depositor.

We feel certain, however, that as soon as the shippers discern the unfair attitude of the banks, they will turn so much of their business to some other agency as to drive the banks to a more reasonable attitude. If a collecting bank is placed in receivership before forwarding funds collected on drafts attached to Bs/L it will make little difference to the bank whether the collection is treated as a trust fund or a deposit, because the funds would not save it from bankruptcy.

COURAGE has one quality in common with cowardice—they are both contagious.

Today pessimism holds the spotlight of publicity, while optimists disregard the urgent need of encouraging the doubting.

Merchants and Manufacturers who will sell courage with wares — through the spoken and printed word—will find the returns will more than justify the effort or money expended.

Hasbrouck Haynes

Legislation at Washington

S. J. Res. 41, by George, would provide for the publication of certain transactions in cotton on boards of trade.

H. J. Res. 149, by McReynolds, would authorize an annual appropriation for the cost of United States participation in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

S. 1183, by Wagner, would amend Section 4 of the U. S. Grain Standards Act of 1916 as relating to the use of the official grain standards on grain moved in interstate commerce from shipping points to destination points without official grade determination.

Conference on Farm Relief

Grain dealers, processors and farmers have been invited by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to participate in a conference to be held at Washington late this week to agree on some plan to lift prices.

G. H. Davis of Kansas City represents the grain trade and opposes curtailment of production.

E. H. Hogueland, pres. of the Southwestern Millers League, conferred May 2 with the Department of Agriculture, and stands for a conversion charge to the millers.

Alcohol-Gasoline Blend Being Pushed

Congress is beset with plans for blending alcohol and gasoline to force increased consumption of farm products. Bills have been introduced in the House by Representatives Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, and Gillespie of Illinois. Senator Charles R. McNary is sponsoring a bill in the Senate.

Most efforts have been directed to forcing a 10% mixture of grain alcohol in gasoline by leaving blended gasoline free of taxes, while burdening unblended gasoline with a tax of 5 cents per gallon. Sponsors have made little active effort to push the bills since little administrative support has so far been obtained.

Flaws in Farm Relief Bill

The farm relief bill is condemned as a dangerous attempt to lift ourselves by our bootstraps, by the Nebraska Union Farmer, owned by the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of Nebraska, declaring that:

This farm relief bill does not single out farmers' co-operative marketing ass'n for special bureaucratic domination, such as that to which they were exposed in the agricultural marketing act. Instead, it puts the entire marketing system into a bureaucratic strait-jacket. It represents defiance of natural economic laws gone to seed. It is the counterpart of trying to make water run uphill.

The farm-relief bill seeks to put farmers on the level of the tariff-protected exploiters. If manufacturers can be on an artificial basis, why cannot farmers? is the reasoning. The answer to this fallacy which is the fallacy of the farm-relief bill, is that the different groups cannot possibly get more than their share of the national income. Farmers have been getting less than their share because other groups have been getting more.

Can the packers pay \$3.55 for hogs and at the same time pay a processing tax of \$4.00? This would necessitate more than doubling the price of pork to consumers. Would not this tend to destroy the market? Under conditions now existing, could the pork be sold at such an increase in price? If so, why is it not being sold at that level now? If not, would not the packers be obliged to pay much less for hogs, and leave farmers depending upon what might trickle back to them from the fund created by the processing tax?

While the bill is specific and mandatory in its provisions that the processing tax shall equal the difference between the "current average farm price for the commodity, and the fair exchange value of the commodity" the sec'y of agriculture is authorized to lower the tax if he finds that it is substantially reducing domestic consumption. These varying factors in the levying of the processing tax would subject the markets to confusion and uncertainty, and to the whims and notions of whoever might at any time be secretary of agriculture.

On several other commodities named in the bill, including wheat, corn, and cotton, the processing tax would have to be more than 100 per cent of the current price. Evasion of such enormous taxes would be highly profitable. It would take a veritable army of employees, therefore, to enforce the collection of these processing taxes.

World Wheat Conference May 10

Beginning May 10 international wheat experts will convene at Geneva to consider acreage reduction.

Canada, Australia, Argentina, Russia and the United States will participate. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the reorganized Farm Board, will be present, accompanied by Geo. C. Haas and Frederick Murphy.

The conference will be preliminary to the world economic conference to be held in June.

Truck Competition in Central Illinois

BY TRAVELER

"Until recently truckers have not caused much trouble in the corn regions of central Illinois, preferring the shorter haul from the northern part of the state into consuming territory," is common expression around the elevators. But with reports of truck dumps being installed at Peoria, Decatur and East St. Louis terminals, the trucking situation strikes closer to home.

"As I see it," said Mr. Higdon at Kankakee, "the next move is for the railroads. Elevators are located on railroad property and are willing to cast their lot with the railroads. But railroads cannot hope to compete with trucks at a cent or more a bushel differential in favor of the trucks."

Farm Price Index Highest in Five Months

Rising prices of farm products carried the farm price index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to 53 as of Apr. 15—up 3 points since March 15, and to the highest figure since last November. The index on Apr. 15 a year ago was 59.

The bureau notes that changes in wholesale prices of farm products at the large terminal market centers indicate further advances in prices paid farmers since Apr. 15.

Advances in the price indexes, by commodity groups, were: grains, up 11 points; fruits and vegetables, up 6; chickens and eggs, up 2; meat animals and cotton and cottonseed, up 1 point.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar advanced to 53 per cent of the pre-war average on Apr. 15, compared with 50 per cent on March 15. The farm price of wheat on Apr. 15 reached 44.8 cents a bushel, the highest price recorded since November, 1931.

The National Industry Recovery Act

A control of industry like that of the war industries board of 1918 is provided for in a bill submitted to the President and approved by the National Ass'n of Manufacturers.

A board of seven members including the secretaries of commerce and labor and spokesmen for industry is to be created, which will place a representative in each trade ass'n, such ass'ns being empowered to fix prices to prevent destructive competition.

Individual manufacturers will be licensed. The licensee must accept the quota agreed upon by the trade ass'n subject to approval of the federal board.

The licensee must guarantee to his employees the right to bargain collectively and to be represented by a spokesman of their own choosing.

The licensee shall not seek to compel employees to sign individual or "yellow dog" contracts, as set forth in the Norris-La-Guardia act.

Instead of fixing wages and hours of labor, the national board will permit them to be provided by collective action of each industry. Since the veto power on any wage and hour arrangement will rest with the board, it is not proposed that any industry will be permitted to get out of line in these respects.

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L

The Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, on Sept. 28, 1932, reversed a decision of the Erie County court in *M. & T. Trust Co. v. Export S. S. Corporation* where the steamship corporation had delivered the goods to the notify party on an order B/L without surrender of the B/L. The lower court had ruled in favor of defendant steamship corporation because claim was not made in the time specified in the B/L.

The Supreme Court held that carrier is not relieved from liability for willful wrongdoing by injured party's failure to comply with B/L provisions respecting notice of loss and claim and time for suing. The willful misdelivery deprived carrier of right to insist on B/L provisions respecting notice of loss and commencement of action.—259 *N. Y. Supp.* 393.

Crop Mortgage and Receivership

On the security of his 200-acre farm Henry Read borrowed of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. on a first mortgage and \$6,000 of E. L. Oviatt on a second mortgage.

Both mortgagees started foreclosure suits, and the district court of Page County, Iowa, under the Oviatt foreclosure appointed a receiver to collect the rents, income and profits from the date of the supplemental decree during the time of redemption, giving Oviatt the benefit of the receivership. The Equitable Life objected and took an appeal, obtaining a reversal by the Supreme Court of Iowa Feb. 14, 1933.

The mortgage of the Equitable conveyed not only the land described, but also all the rents, issues, uses, profits, and income therefrom, and the crops raised thereon from the date of this settlement, until the debt secured hereby shall be paid. This mortgage was indexed in the chattel mortgage record of Page county, as provided by statute, on the 14th day of April, 1928.

The Court said: We have long since settled the rule in this state that a provision for a receivership, such as that existing in the Oviatt foreclosure, does not create a lien until the proceedings are instituted for foreclosure and a receiver is prayed for. The Oviatt mortgage foreclosure was started on the 24th day of July, 1931; hence up to that date Oviatt had no lien on the crops, rents, income, or profits, and, the lien of the chattel mortgage of the Equitable being of prior date and duly recorded, it would be superior to the rights of Oviatt under his receivership. But the 1932 crop was not in existence at the time the chattel mortgage was given, or at the time Oviatt acquired the lien by starting the foreclosure and praying for a receiver. Neither the chattel mortgage nor the rights of Oviatt under his lien is void because the property was not in existence at the time they arose. See *Scharfenburg v. Bishop*, 35 Iowa, 60; *Wheeler v. Becker*, 68 Iowa, 723, 28 N. W. 40; *Norris v. Hix*, 74 Iowa, 524, 38 N. W. 395.

At this point, therefore, the Equitable, under its chattel mortgage, and Oviatt, under his lien created by the foreclosure, stood in exactly the same position, each standing there waiting for the crops to come into existence; or, in other words, they were waiting for the crops to grow into their liens. When the crops came into existence, the respective liens would attach at exactly the same time. In other words, one lien would not attach before the other. Their equities, therefore, were equal. The question, therefore, is: Which party is entitled to the crops for the season commencing March 1, 1932?

The contract for a lien of the Equitable arose on the date of the mortgage, Apr. 6, 1928, and the contract for a lien of Oviatt arose on the date he filed petition for foreclosure of his mortgage, which was July 24, 1931; hence the rights of the Equitable were first in order of time and must prevail. As to the rent for the year commencing Mar. 1, 1932, the rights of the Equitable to the crops for that farm year are superior to the rights of Oviatt. The lower court, therefore, should have appointed a receiver for the benefit of that company instead of for Oviatt.—246 *N. W. Rep.* 779.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Indiana Sales Tax?

Grain & Feed Journals: Under the Indiana Sales Tax Law of 1933 taxing all gross receipts from sales after May 1 are trades or barter made without reference to value exempt from the tax? Or is it necessary to report receipts as including the transactions calculated as if cash were paid?—K. R. Applegate, Farmers Co-operative Co., Cicero, Ind.

Ans.: The Gross Income Tax Division of the State of Indiana has recently made the following ruling:

"Gross receipts is the amount received either in money or property or both, from a transfer of possession or right of possession of any tangible or intangible property; personal services, interest, discount, rents, royalties, fees, commission, and other emoluments however designated." Therefore trades or barter made without reference to value are subject to tax.

Chloropicrin for Weevil?

Grain & Feed Journals: We note that the Journal suggests in this column, page 246 of Apr. 12 number that chloropicrin be used to fumigate grain for weevil and a caution against too long an exposure of flour lest the gluten be damaged. Is it safe to use chloropicrin for weevil in sacked flour?

Ans.: The caution against using the gas in too strong a concentration or for too long a time in treating flour does not apply where the instructions as to the quantity to be used are followed. In other words, a concentration sufficient to kill all the weevil or any reasonable overdose would not be strong enough to harm the flour even if long continued.

Some time must be allowed for the gas to escape from the sacks after fumigation, or the gas remaining between the particles of flour may adversely affect the fermentation. When used as instructed the baker, according to the experts, can discover no difference between treated and untreated flour. Either Larvacide chloropicrin or Ansul chloropicrin may be used as directed, without harm to flour.

How to Protect Illinois Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: If a grain buyer holds a contract for a lot of grain, on which he has advanced money, and he fears that the farmer may haul his grain to some other elevator and sell it, How can he protect his interest?

Often a tenant farmer may evade a contract or follow the lure of a high bid. Since he spends the money he receives almost immediately some means should be available to protect the contract.

We understand that in some states when an advance has been made on a written contract for sale of grain the contract constitutes a lien or mortgage against the grain provided, it is recorded before the grain is sold. Then collection can be forced from any buyer of that grain should the farmer succeed in selling outside of the contract. Is this true in Illinois?—Hauter Grain & Coal Co., Morton, Ill.

Ans.: The buyer of grain on which an advance has been made can protect himself; but he needs something more than a contract.

A contract does not become a lien just because it is filed for record. The papers must evidence a sale to constitute a statutory lien. Altho a sale on the face there can be conditions that make it a mortgage, constituting a good lien when recorded.

The chattel mortgage should describe the crop and its location so that persons consulting the records will be warned not to pay for grain of the described kind from the specified farm and named individual.

The grain dealer who takes a mortgage from a tenant in proper form, and records it, however, is not protected against the lien of a landlord who has given notice, nor against a thrasher, in Illinois, who presents his claim before settlement.

Data on Price Fixing Failures

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can I find data on the various attempts by pools or legislation to establish fixed prices for commodities?—A. J. Hosler, Mt. Cory, O.

Ans.: Asher Howard of Winnipeg delivered a lengthy address on "Farm Relief in the United States and Canada" that was published in the Journals for Oct. 28, 1931, on pages 453 to 456.

"Disastrous Pool Results" was the title of an article by Dr. Jas. E. Boyle of Cornell University in the Journals of Sept. 23, 1931, page 330; and the prior history was well covered by Professor Boyle in the Grain Dealers Journal for Sept. 25, 1924, on pages 404, 405 and 406 under the caption "Pools Records up to Date."

Hon. Frank Oliver of Manitoba gave a good exposure of pool activities in the Journal Oct. 22, 1930, pages 525 and 528, under the caption "The Canadian Wheat Pool."

Stored Grain Going Out of Condition?

Grain & Feed Journals: If grain was brot in and was in such condition it would not safely keep and nothing was said when it came in, could one hold that you had no right to ship out and sell without the consent of the owner?

If grain came in in good shape, could one compel you to hold it indefinitely? Not being a public warehouse you could not charge them storage. How about insurance?—J. S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill.

Ans.: Unsold grain stored in the private elevator of another is at risk of owner of grain. Such private warehouseman using ordinary care is not liable if corn goes out of condition. Even in a public elevator he is required only to "post" the grain that is out of condition.

When stored corn is in such condition that it will not keep the owner should be notified and asked for shipping instructions.

Laws governing storage of grain for others are different in different states. The Illinois law is not enforceable against country elevator operators, who can conduct their business to suit themselves, stating to patrons when taking in grain what charges and conditions are imposed. The operator could not charge the owner of the grain for insurance unless the owner had consented, as he might prefer to carry his own risk. In Illinois a private warehouseman cannot be required to hold grain indefinitely.

Loading Larger Car Than Ordered?

Grain & Feed Journals: I sold a 60,000 capacity car of corn to Kellogg Co., billed it 80,000 lbs., and marked the B/L "Loaded to full visible capacity." The car contained 62,000 lbs., and now the railroad comes back with a charge for the difference between 62,000 lbs. and 80,000.

The C., B. & Q. has no 60,000 capacity cars on the line.

I have been billing all cars that way for the past eight years and nothing was said. Can the railroad company collect this? If it can, it looks wrong to me as they allow an 80,000 capacity car to be loaded as 60,000. Have we the right to load an 80,000 capacity car 10 per cent over or 10 per cent under the marked capacity?—C. A. Pardridge, Meriden Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., Meriden, Ill.

Ans.: A shipper can load 62,000 lbs. into an 80,000 capacity car without penalty by having indorsed on the B/L "80,000 capacity car furnished on order for 60,000 capacity." In the larger car he can load without penalty anything from 60,000 lbs. to as much as he can get into it not higher than 2 ft. from roof of car.

In the instance mentioned, the shipper must have neglected to have the notation on B/L that 80,000 was furnished on 60,000 capacity ordered. The minimum is 60,000 lbs. and shipper can not load 10 per cent under without paying freight

on 60,000 lbs. He can load 10% or more over, provided a space of 24 inches is left between grain and roof. The same is true of an 80,000 capacity car.

Wm. Murphy Passes On

With a hose carrying fumes from the exhaust into the motor car in which he sat William, (Knute Knuteson) Murphy was found dead on the morning of Sunday, Apr. 30.

He had driven to the Eastwood Hills Club Saturday afternoon in apparent good spirits. When search was made the motor car was seen in a clump of trees near a road, where he had driven.

Mr. Murphy was born at Neenah, Wis., Apr. 23, 1858. After spending his youth as commissary clerk, bookkeeper and paymaster in construction camps and in a Swedish mining camp where he learned the Swedish dialect he went into the grain business. In 1887 he was married to Miss Laura Boyden of St. Paul, Minn. Three years later he was sent by F. H. Peavey & Co. to manage their office at Kansas City, Mo., and continued to reside there after the Peavey interests withdrew and he engaged in the grain business on his own account, in 1906, as the Murphy Grain Co.



Wm. Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

His market letter, a 4-page leaflet, known as "Knute's Buke" was always a welcome visitor to the grain office, relieving the tedium of its market report with Swedish jokes of which Mr. Murphy had an inexhaustible supply. His humorous stories were always clean and entertaining.

Altho a hard worker all his life at his business he found time to write many pamphlets attacking government interference with the grain business, made convincing by his thoro grasp of the mechanics of grain trading.

Grief over the death of his son, Lieut. Ralph Murphy, in an airplane accident two years ago, and adverse business conditions are believed to have discouraged him. Mr. Murphy is survived by the widow, a son, Robert, and two sisters.

Farm Racketeering

There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether these so-called farm leaders really represent the farmer. A resolution is now pending in the Senate to call upon farm organizations for a roster of their membership, to find out how many real dirt farmers are members of these various organizations. Judged in the light of known facts in connection with the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n the reports would not make a very good showing. Of some 2,100,000 cotton farmers, less than 200,000 (or less than 10 per cent) are members of that body, and many of these came into the organization under pressure.—*The Cotton Digest*.

Oscar L. Barr of Bicknell, Ind., has been elected a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to succeed the late C. A. Ross, of Rensselaer, Ind.

Babcock and Carlyle at the Wisconsin Experiment station conducted experiments with dairy cows in which salt was withheld for periods as long as one year. Cows without salt developed a strong craving for it in two or three weeks, and then quieted down. Low vitality, a rough coat, emaciation and a complete breakdown were the ultimate results.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Force U. S. Grain Thru U. S. Ports

Grain & Feed Journals: President Roosevelt is overlooking a bet in not coming to our rescue and forcing American grain thru American ports.—W. J. Wilkinson, superintendent, Girard Point Grain Elevator, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abandoning a Railroad

Grain & Feed Journals: The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting the Omaha Road to abandon its line in Northeastern Nebraska from Wynot to Coburn should be a lesson to shippers on other branch lines.

Shippers who patronized truckers have made it possible for the motor vehicles to take away the greater part of the traffic which formerly moved over the line. If shippers on other branch lines do not give thought to supporting the railroad they will be in the same fix. We have none of that trouble as yet in South Dakota but the trucks are ready to start here at almost any time.—Geo. L. Decker, Belle Fourche, S. D.

Pools Would Grab Assets of Country Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: One reason the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n and the former Farm Board's set-ups are so eager to absorb farmers elevators is the strong cash position of some of the well managed co-operative companies.

One co-operative at Triumph, Ill., has total resources of \$54,273.54 and only \$4,820.49 liabilities, with a surplus over capital stock of \$14,153.05. Another at Utica, Ill., has total resources of \$101,213.43 and only \$12,718.20 liabilities, with a surplus of \$44,595.23. One company at Wanatah, Ind., has total resources of \$43,273.98, and a surplus of \$19,973.98.

The regional set-ups of the Farm Board would replace the efficient local manager with a poorly paid dummy, do all the selling of grain and buying of supplies thru a central agency and transfer all the assets to the set-up to pay extravagant salaries to the higher-ups.—An Auditor.

Reduced Freight Rates Necessary

Grain & Feed Journals: The truck law was a compromise. Effort to retain the law enacted two years ago had to be abandoned. It had never been enforced. The demand for lower license rates was overwhelming. There is only one thing to do to check the growth of the trucking business in our transportation system and that is lower freight rates.

Farmers are giving a large share of their business to trucks because it is cheaper and handier in some instances, when the upkeep of the highways is not considered. Reduce rates for freight and passengers about one-third and the railroads might save business and recover some of the ground they have lost.

The interest of the grain dealers is vitally affected by the inroads the trucks are making on the railroad business. At first we hoped trucks would be limited to short hauls, but in the long haul business the railroads are losing ground on grain, livestock, and merchandise. We hope to see rates adjusted so as to restore this traffic to the roads and put the grain through the elevators again.—J. N. Campbell, Secy Nebr. Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Death of John J. Badenoch

The oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade, John J. Badenoch, died Apr. 27 at his home in Oak Park. He was born in Scotland 82 years ago and came to the United States with his parents in 1857. Leaving New York where he gained his education he went to Chicago at the age of 16 and started in the jewelry business as traveling representative, crossing the Rocky Mountains before the railroads were completed.

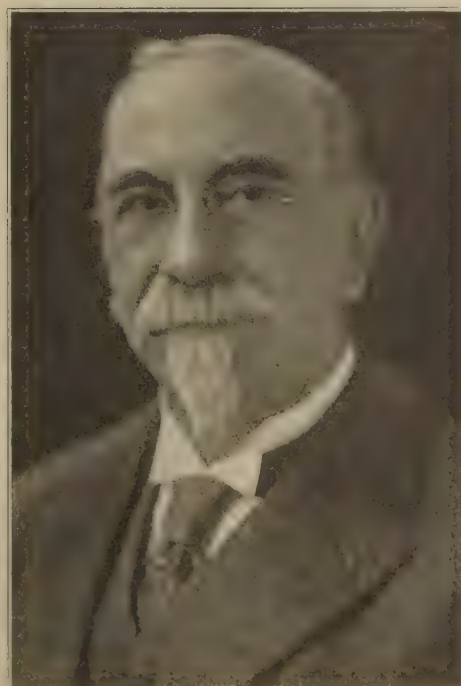
In 1873 he engaged in the grain, hay and feed business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade shortly afterward. This business was expanded into the manufacture of feeds and the operation of the Badenoch and Pennsylvania Elevators of 1,500,000 bus. capacity.

A man of great public spirit, Mr. Badenoch held many offices to the advantage of the public by his energetic administration. When he was a member of the board of education he introduced the practice of weighing the coal purchased to heat the school buildings. He was chief of police in 1895 and 1896. For three years he was president of the board of election commissioners. He had been elected to the office of alderman in his ward. He was foreman of the grand jury which indicted the anarchist rioters of 1886.

He is survived by four sons, Joseph W., Edward C., David A. and Ernest W., and a daughter, Mrs. A. L. Stephens.

Farmers in the vicinity of Prague, Neb., to the number of 200 have forwarded a petition to Washington demanding relief from farm relievers and the abolition of the Farm Board.

The administration at Washington states that farmers would defeat the purpose of the farm relief bill if they increase crop acreages under the stimulus of prices advances. The farmers as always will do as they think is best for themselves.



John J. Badenoch, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Grain Prices to Farmers

In the last week of April the average price paid to farmers of the United States for wheat was 53.7 cents a bushel compared with 37.7 cents a month ago and 43.2 cents a year ago. Prices are now higher than at any time since May, 1931.

In Canada the average price paid to farmers for wheat in the last week of April was 37 cents a bushel, compared with 43.5 cents a year ago.

Corn prices to farmers of the United States in the last week of April averaged 31.7 cents a bushel, compared with 21.9 cents a month ago and 29 cents a year ago, oats 19.8 cents compared with 13.7 a month ago and 21.5 cents a year ago.

These averages are based upon reports from more than 1,000 local stations throughout the United States.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

An accurate model of a terminal elevator operated by an electric motor is to be part of the exhibit of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, at the A Century of Progress, Chicago.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 18. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 17, 18, 19. American Millers Ass'n, Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

May 19, 20. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 22, 23. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 29, June 1. National Fire Protection Ass'n Annual Convention; also Dust Explosion Hazards, Fumigation Hazards, and Fire Protection Divisions of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.

June 1, 2. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5 to 9. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 5 to 9. Ass'n of Operative Millers, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 14, 16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 21-23. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 23, 24. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Idaho.

June 23, 24. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

June 26. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

July 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Nekoma, Ill., Apr. 28.—Oat seeding is pretty nearly done. The crop is late this year.—J. M. Butler, Valley Grain Co.

Onida, S. D., Apr. 24.—It is getting dry all over central South Dakota. Should have rain within a week or so for all small grain.—Clark Dristy.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 29.—While wheat looks fair, some fields show a thin stand and growth rather backward. A few chinch bug reports coming in.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

West Liberty, Ia., Apr. 26.—Farmers in this locality favor barley this year and are planting much more than the usual acreage.—M. H. Schafer, Schafer Grain Co.

Oneida, Ill., Apr. 28.—Oat seeding is almost finished. Farmers in this locality are going in pretty strong for barley.—C. N. C. Brown, Oneida Farmers Co-op. Co.

Morton, Ill., May 3.—Farmers are seizing every suitable moment to prepare for corn planting. Oats are all in.—Henry Guenther, Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Ass'n.

London Mills, Ill., Apr. 29.—Oats are all planted. Seeding was late this year. Plowing for corn is progressing rapidly.—John A. Blout, London Mills Farmers Co-op. Co.

Dix, Neb., May 3.—Very poor prospect for winter wheat in west Nebraska; about 90% abandonment; some spring wheat planted; large acreage of barley.—Gene Binning.

Bagley, Ia., Apr. 26.—Oats are coming uneven account lack of moisture, and no rain in sight; needing rain badly. Acreage normal on all grains.—B. H. Erps, mgr. Davis Bros. & Potter.

Collyer, Kan., Apr. 27.—Crop conditions look to be about 30% of normal here. Have had some nice rains of late which were certainly appreciated.—Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Alfred Rensmeyer.

Pecatonica, Ill., Apr. 21.—Farmers in this vicinity expect to increase their acreage of barley a little this year. Oat seeding will be complete next week, if the weather permits.—M. F. Howarth, Pecatonica Produce & Supply Co.

Leland, Ill., Apr. 26.—Farmers are getting into the fields around Leland, Meriden and Mendota. Oat sowing is sadly backward on account of wet weather. No point along the route to here has more than 50% of the oats planted.—E. W. M.

Wakarusa, Ind., May 1.—The growing wheat crop looks splendid, good stand and about normal acreage planted. Oats are about half sown. The ground has been too wet so that the farmers couldn't work it until the last week of April.—Wakarusa Milling Co.

Booker, Tex., Apr. 25.—On account of the dry season, the prospects are for a crop of about 20%. Some elevators will not open. We do not expect to do more than make overhead this season. There is moisture now, but it came too late for most of the wheat.—Booker Equity Exchange.

Troy, O., Apr. 25.—Growing wheat looks very good. There is an occasional field that gives indication of probably a half crop, but those are few and far between. Rains have greatly delayed spring crops; raining again this morning, thus further postponing plowing and the seeding of oats.—The Allen & Wheeler Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—Farmers intentions to plant oats have been entirely changed by rain and bad weather; acreage certain to be materially reduced. Crop is so late that unfavorable weather at harvest a foregone conclusion. In many sections it is too late to put oats in. Prices are still below cost of production and offer an attractive proposition to buyers.—R. I. Mansfield, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—The condition of winter wheat is 62.3% compared with our 65.3 and government 59.4 last month. Crop 349 million against our 355 and government 334 last month. Loss in crop prospects is due to heavier abandonment than figures last month and further

deterioration prior to rains. Rye condition is 71.2; indicated crop 44,360,000 bus.—E. H. Miller, statistician Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Sterling, Colo.—There was not over a 50% acreage of winter wheat planted in this section last fall, and we would estimate that at least 50% of that acreage will be abandoned. We have just had the first moisture of any consequence for two years, which put the ground in good condition for the planting of spring grain, and we look for a normal acreage of barley and corn.—W. C. Harris Grain Co., by Glenn Morris.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Good rains were reported during the last week-end thruout the flax area of the Northwest. The marked advance in grain prices and favorable seeding weather is stimulating a heavy planting of the early-sown grains. This condition confirms the earlier calculation of a reduced flax acreage as flax, being a late-sown crop, is very often put in on land after seeding conditions for other grains have proved unsatisfactory. A rule of thumb, used by agricultural experts in the Northwest, has been that when flax was over twice the price of wheat at seeding time a good flax acreage was to be expected; when the ratio dropped below two to one, flaxseed planting suffers. At present writing flax prices are substantially less than twice the wheat price.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Lincoln, Neb., May 4.—Optimism and hope, not matched in Nebraska since 1920, is seen today, fostered by higher and advancing prices and splendid rains. In spite of the loss of nearly all of the winter wheat in the Panhandle counties, optimism there is the highest. The two and a half years' drought has been broken there and the soil is completely saturated. Farmers are working the land to preserve moisture. The eastern part of the state has not been so well supplied with moisture as the central and western portions. Farmers are still sowing spring wheat in western Nebraska, but the work will be completed this week. Some farmers have started corn planting in eastern counties. Most winter wheat in the eastern counties is good and alfalfa has done well.—A. E. Anderson, state and federal crop statistician.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—The abandonment of winter wheat indicates slightly less than 28,000,000 acres to be left for harvest, which at this time promises a yield of 365,000,000 bus., with soil condition east of the Missouri River promising a future betterment in contrast with the dry sub-soil west of the Missouri which contains a menace not only to wheat but also to corn and other crops thruout the season. Added to that is the possibility of the wheat crop taking a turn for the worse during mid-May in sections where the February frosts caught the crop in growing activity. Indications of spring wheat acreage show unchanged from my March 1 report which promised a slight reduction. The crop is being seeded late with more

than the usual amount of stubble land both of which are bad features.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Logan & Bryan.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 3.—Very favorable conditions for field work and growing crops prevailed during the past week, tho there were light showers and subnormal temperatures with frosts at the beginning, and some heavy rains near the close. Plowing and discing made substantial progress, and seeding oats and barley made good advance. But little oats ground remains to be seeded, and considerable of the crop is up to good stands in the southern section. Conditions were quite favorable for wheat, except on low bottoms recently flooded, and this crop is now mostly in fair to very good condition, though locally spotty. It is jointing in the south, with heights of 8 to 12 inches reported. A very few fields were planted to corn during the week, but generally this work is not yet begun. In the south rye is in head.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., May 6.—Quite a variation in reports on wheat. Prospects can only be considered as fair. Thin stand and damaged spots beginning to show up more, some fields rather uneven. Not as much improvement as might be expected at this date. Early sown oats look fine, the late sown, which represent by far the largest portion of the crop, coming up and look like a fair stand, altho growth has been very slow. Most of the oats were sown two to three weeks later than usual. Estimated reduction in acreage about 8%, the largest part of which is in the southern part of the state. Practically no corn has been planted; in fact, not much over half of the ground has been prepared. The ideal time for planting is from the 5th to 20th. The season is getting late, of course much can be accomplished if the grower could get the right kind of weather.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—The abandonment of winter wheat is estimated at 28.0% with the intention of placing considerable doubtful acreage on the lost side to adjust for some apparent official overestimate of acreage sown in Nebraska, Colorado and West Central Kansas, and to allow for probable later effects of a minimum reserve moisture. Since Apr. 1, additional loss in acreage has been confined almost entirely to high winds blowing the soil in the Southwest. Saturday, Apr. 29, with a 50-mile wind, probably was the most damaging day of the season. Much of the wheat acreage remaining for harvest in Oklahoma and Texas still needs rain. The loss of sown acreage this year on the most conservative basis will exceed the loss of all other years back to 1899, the earliest year for which we find figures, except for the 31.0% reported in the spring of 1917, when a coating of ice after spring growth covered the central and western wheat belts adding heavily to western drought damage. The condition of

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat									
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.
Chicago	68½	67¾	66	71½	71½	72½	72½	73¾	74¾	74
*Winnipeg	59½	58	57	60¾	60¾	62½	62	64½	66½	65½
*Liverpool	70¾	71½	71	71	73	73½	74½	73¾	75	76½
Kansas City	63½	62¾	60½	65½	65¾	66½	66½	67½	69½	68½
Minneapolis	67½	66¾	64¾	70	69½	70¾	71¾	72¾	73	72½
Duluth, durum	62½	62½	60½	66½	66½	66½	66½	67	68¾	68
Milwaukee	68½	67½	66½	71½	71½	72½	72½	73½	74¾	74
	Corn									
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.
Chicago	37¾	36¾	35½	38½	38½	39	40¾	41½	44	44¾
Kansas City	35¼	34¼	32¾	35¾	35¾	36¾	37¾	38¼	40¼	40¾
Milwaukee	37¾	36¾	35½	38½	38½	39	40¾	41½	44¾	44¾
	Oats									
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.
Chicago	24½	23¾	22¾	24¾	24½	24½	24½	24½	25½	25½
Winnipeg	26½	26	26	26¾	27¼	27¼	28	28½	29½	29½
Minneapolis	20¾	20¼	19½	21¾	21	21¾	21½	22½	22½	22½
Milwaukee	24½	23¾	22¾	24¾	24½	24½	24½	24½	25½	25½
	Rye									
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.
Chicago	47½	45½	44¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	50¼	52	54½	55¼
Minneapolis	43¾	41¾	40¾	46¾	44¾	45¾	45¾	46¾	48¾	49¾
Winnipeg	40¾	39¾	38¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	45¾	44¾
Duluth	44½	42½	41¾	46	45½	46½	47¾	47¾	51½	51½
	Barley									
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.
Minneapolis	31¾	30	29	31¾	31¾	32¾	32¾	33¼	33¾	32¾
Winnipeg	34¾	33¾	33¼	34¼	35	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
Milwaukee	38	36¾	34¾	37	37	38	38½	37¾	38½	38½
Chicago	38	36	34¾	37	37	38	38¾	37¾	38½	38½

*At par of exchange, \$1.00 and \$.8665.

winter wheat is reported at 63.6% of normal compared with 75.1 last year and 81.9 the 1921-30 average. The lowest official May condition figure ever reported was 73.2% in 1917. The previous conditions on the crop in December and April were also record lows. The condition of rye is reported at 74.2% of normal and production 35,360,000 compared with 39,855,000 last year.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.—While the total loss of winter wheat acreage is far above normal the serious situation is largely confined to five states in the southwest and two of the Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the loss does not vary greatly from a normal situation. Condition is reported at 63.2, which is 7 points below the lowest figure ever before reported at this date since 1885 when it stood at 70. The crop is of failure, not returning seed over large areas in the hard wheat territory of the Southwest and the same is true over large areas in Oregon and Washington. In Oregon and Washington there is an increase of approximately a million acres representing substitution upon abandoned winter wheat area—in spite of this forced substitution in the two states the present returns show a heavy net reduction of the total spring wheat acreage. Seeding of oats was very late and the acreage sown apparently represents a decrease of some 3½ million acres. Preparation of corn land is seriously delayed and while the acreage will be larger than originally intended it will be smaller than was harvested last year. Recent rains in the Southwest supply a fair surface moisture, but came too late to materially improve the wheat prospect. Spring wheat seeding is decidedly late, retarded by cold and rain in the Northern belt—preliminary reports indicate a reduction of over 800,000 acres in comparison with the area harvested last year.—B. W. Snow, statistician, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 3.—Prospects for the grain crops of the Northwest have been distinctly improved the past week by good rains covering a large part of the territory. Maximum benefits will result as the heaviest rainfall occurred in many districts which needed it the most. In some sections, notably in South Dakota, due to an almost total lack of reserve moisture, rains will be needed soon again, but there is sufficient moisture in the major portion of the territory to carry the crop for some time. Weather and soil conditions in southern Minnesota and South Dakota have permitted farmers to practically complete the seeding of all small grains, and in these districts farmers are now preparing the ground for corn. Early sown fields of wheat show green, and the stand is generally good. In northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, seeding reports show a great variation. Rapid progress is being made in many districts, the excess moisture and unseasonably cold weather have further delayed operations in others. A material reduction in wheat acreage in these latter districts will probably result unless the weather turns warm and dry at once. The outstanding changes in acreage allotment are the decrease in durum wheat and the increase in barley. From present indications, we doubt if the decrease in bread wheat acreage in the entire Northwest will reach 10%. We believe the total acreage of all grains will show very little, if any, decrease. Prospects of more satisfactory prices are encouraging farmers to put all available acreage into crop. Altho the season in the north is very backward and warm drying weather is needed for the completion of seeding in that territory, crop prospects at this time are generally favorable.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Heavy Wheat Abandonment

Chicago, Ill., May 3.—Of the 39,902,000 acres sown to winter wheat last fall, it is now estimated that 11,562,000 acres, or 29%, will not be harvested; leaving for harvest 28,340,000. Except for 1917 this is the heaviest abandonment on record, and the smallest acreage remaining for harvest since 1917. It is the second year in succession that heavy loss has been sustained in the great plains area, comprising western Kansas and adjacent areas of Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. In addition, a large part of winter wheat in Washington and Oregon was killed out. The acreage harvested last year was 33,656,000; which is 5,316,000 acres, or 11.7%, more than the present estimate for harvest.

The condition of the plant remaining for harvest, in the last week of April, is estimated to be 67.5% of normal, which compares with 75.1 a year ago, and 82.0, the average for the preceding ten years on May 1. A month ago our estimate of condition was 61.0 and the

government 59.4%. It should be noted that the April 1 condition estimate is applied to the entire acreage planted, the killed out area having a zero condition; whereas the May 1 condition estimate is applied only to the area remaining for harvest; this automatically tends to raise the May 1 condition figure above the April 1 figure.

Prospects continued downward until about the middle of April, when the long drouth was broken, which has relieved the situation. The last half of April was generally favorable for the wheat.

Present condition and acreage suggest a crop of 361,000,000 bus., a yield of 12.7 bus. per acre. Last year the crop was 462,000,000 bus., 13.7 bus. per acre; the average for the preceding five years was 620,000,000 bus.

A spring wheat acreage of 20,694,000 acres, or 3.4% less than the 21,521,000 acres reported by the government as sown last year, is indicated by our correspondents' reports.

The spring wheat is going into the ground a little late; otherwise with about an average start. A ten-year average yield per acre of spring wheat is about 12.5 bus. Such yield on present estimate of acreage would produce about 260,000,000 bus. Adding this to the 360,000,000 bus., present forecast of winter wheat, would make a total of 620,000,000 bus. This is less than our normal domestic requirements. Last year the total crop was 727,000,000 bus., and the average for the preceding five years was 873,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

M. L. Wilson has been chosen by the president to direct the program of curtailing production and increasing the price of wheat under the farm relief bill. Mr. Wilson is a professor at the Montana State College at Bozeman and is the author of the domestic allotment plan.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Acreage.	WINTER WHEAT.		RYE.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
For harvest (thou.)	27,096	33,656	2,854	3,271
Sown previous fall	39,985	40,420	4,619	5,000
Abandoned, per cent	32.2	16.7	.....	.....
Condition May 1 in per cent of normal	66.7	75.1	75.6	83.2
Production, 1,000 bu.	337,485	462,151	30,502	39,855
Yield, per acre....	12.5	13.7	10.7	12.2

Hay condition May 1 was 75.3%, against 78.3 in 1932, and of pasture 71.5%, against 74.1 in 1932. Stock of hay on farms May 1 was 10,599,000 tons, against 8,313,000 in 1932, and the percentage of the previous year's crop on hand was 13.0 in 1933, against 11.3 in 1932.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

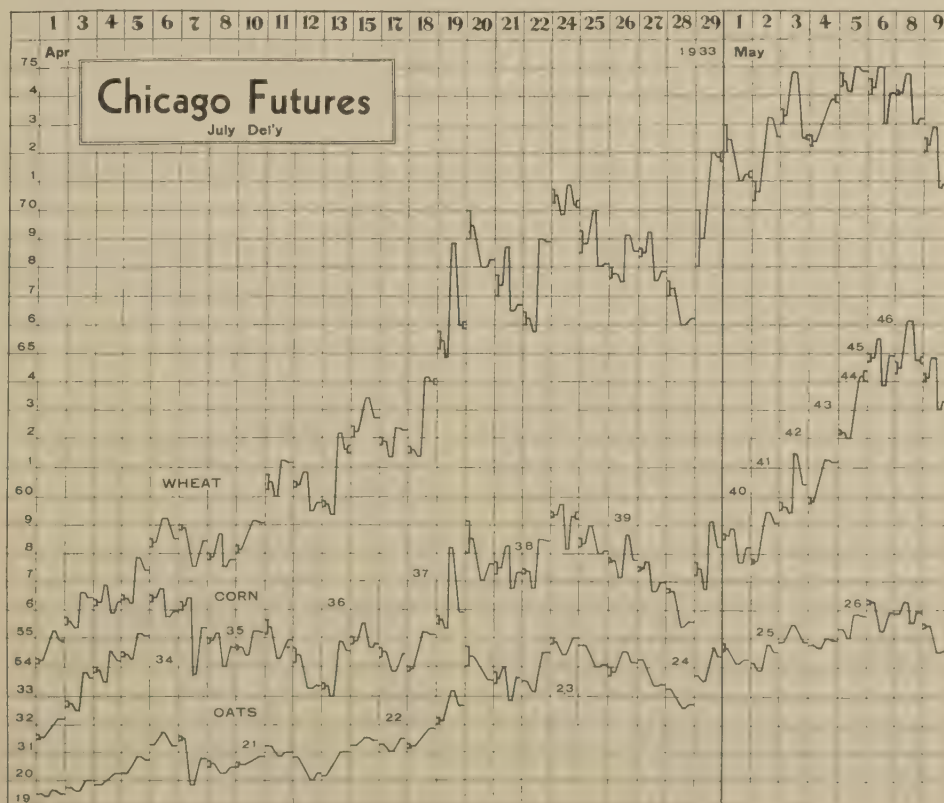
Congerville, Ill., May 3.—A little movement of grain has come during the last couple of weeks, but farmers are not yet satisfied with the price.—Lester Reel.

Warrensburg, Ill., May 6.—Up markets have started a movement of corn. Farmers are feeling much better since the spread between costs of production and prices offered have narrowed.—Earl B. Williams, Warrensburg Grain Co.

Troy, O., Apr. 25.—Elevators are receiving no grain whatsoever, the market advance having completely stopped deliveries from the farms. There is some wheat in this vicinity but corn and oats are practically nil.—The Allen & Wheeler Co.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending Apr. 28 were as follows: Western country elevators, 105,904,348 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 5,871,872; interior pub. and semi-pub. term., 3,125,570; Vancouver and New Westminster, 8,091,912; Victoria, 790,345; Prince Rupert Elevator, 301,695; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 67,756,592; in transit lakes, 6,465,691; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 10,252,190; eastern elevs.—Sbd. ports, 6,333,344; U. S. lake ports, 2,455,678; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 42,448; totals, 219,821,968 bus.; same week previous year, 164,562,278 bus. The total of oats was 11,023,346 bus., of barley 6,575,655, of flaxseed 1,393,858 and of rye 5,198,686, compared with oats 11,054,836 bus., barley 9,220,295, flaxseed 1,266,568 and rye 11,122,406 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The economic depression has resulted in a vigorous back to the land movement in Canada during the past two years, according to the colonization department of the Canadian National Railways. Between October, 1930, and April of this year 10,733 families have been placed on farms in Canada by various colonizing organizations, all of the families being resident in Canada.



Grain Marketing and Government Control

Address by GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, before Illinois Grain Dealers at Peoria.

This is your fortieth annual meeting. You are one of the oldest grain dealer ass'ns in the country and the National Ass'n wants to congratulate you on your long career of usefulness to agriculture and the grain trade. During the past 15 years, Secretary Culbertson, with the aid of able executives and directors, has constantly improved marketing conditions in this great surplus grain state of Illinois, thus benefiting both the farmer and the grain dealer. Their interests were identical. The more informed, the better merchant, a country dealer becomes the greater his usefulness to the farmer, for he, in fact, is the salesman, the direct marketing representative of the farmer. By handling grain in the most economical way, having contacts with all reliable outlets, hedging or selling to arrive and to protect a margin of profit, the farmer is benefited thru your ability to handle grain in the most efficient and economical way. It can be safely claimed that no commodity is handled with such efficiency and dispatch and on such a narrow margin of profit. There is the keenest competition between grain dealers. Our very existence depends upon satisfaction to both the producer and consumer. We have never been subsidized or had any use of public funds. Our only contacts with government are to be regulated and pay taxes.

Grain Dealers Perform a Real Service.—Every business day of the year grain dealers throughout the breadth of the country are paying cash for large or small lots. Competition is particularly keen when prices are low and business light. You will agree there is always a desire among us to be doing business whether there is an adequate margin of profit in sight or not. The country dealer wants to hold his farm customer, the terminal commission or warehouseman must attract and satisfy his country shipper and without any idea of being philanthropists the grain men often find themselves maintaining properties and performing a most essential service without regard to cost and on a losing basis. We are not asking for sympathy nor government relief, but as taxpaying citizens we are entitled to such credit as our services justify.

Value of Future Markets.—A large part of our efficiency and ability to maintain continuous spot cash markets is due to the insurance facilities available in our future markets, probably the least understood part of our marketing system. When I see people in our visitors' gallery in Chicago watching the future trading it is so apparent how little they understand of what is going on or what it all means. They seem to think the trading is simply a local performance, not realizing that orders from buyers and sellers the world over are each day meeting each other through the floor brokers. Public interest and local traders act as underwriters when buying and selling orders do not directly meet them. Contracting the purchase or sale of the particular grain is done on the most reliable information concerning crops and world demand and supply conditions.

Our futures markets are comparable to the extensive underwriting organization of Lloyds where a business is made of assuming and distributing risks. No cotton or grain merchant, and it has been amply proven that even a government, cannot afford to insure cotton or grain values. Left to the needs of the trade itself and the speculative public the risks are divided in a way to be the least burdensome and to afford not only the most complete insurance for buyer and seller, but to provide the most liquid market, sensitive to all things affecting values. In Japan the commodity exchanges use the terms "insurance purchases" and "insurance sales." Our terms, "future trades, options and even hedging," mean little or nothing to the public. Our future markets should be better known and used as great insurance organizations with opportunities and advantages to the insured and insurer.

Hoarding of Wheat a Failure.—In this latest economic collapse government agencies hoarded wheat in an attempt to maintain values and the failure of their colossal effort brought greater distress to the farmer than he would otherwise have experienced. The operations in wheat affected other grains and with the government using artificial strong-arm methods in the grain markets all grain values were discredited. Thousands of investors and speculators who formerly bought low-priced grains and thus supported the market were conspicuous for their absence in the grain markets when the government financed agencies were using millions of public funds in grain marketing operations.

A great change has come. Out of the extreme depths of early March there has been a

recovery, an upward reaction tremendous in percentage of improvement and of great importance. From close to what appeared a total collapse a wonderful change has come for the better.

Values Doubled.—Great stocks of grain in the farmers' hands, particularly in the surplus mid-western states, have more than doubled in value. Instead of 10 to 12c corn to the farmer in Illinois and Iowa we now have 28 to 32c corn. Oats have advanced from about 10c to around 26c. Wheat from around 30c to 60c to the farmer. We can hardly realize what that means comparatively through the country in purchasing power and farm credits. Since last December farm reserves as of April 1st of wheat, corn and oats have increased in value approximately \$49,000,000. Here are the figures given out by the Department of Agriculture on which the increased value is based:

	Farm reserves April 1, 1933.	Low average farm price in December.	Approximate present farm price.	Increased values expressed in millions of dollars.
Wheat	178,354,000	31.6	55.5	43
Corn	1,305,712,000	18.8	34.7	339
Oats	467,048,000	13.0	21.3	37
				419

What is the cause? What started the advance in prices and increased business? CONFIDENCE—restored by wise, courageous, decisive leadership in Washington. FAITH—restored by sound banking and economy legislation. ENCOURAGEMENT—to believe the Federal budget would at last be balanced. GOOD CHEER—by 3.2% beer, and I'll mention it last, but it is not least, as far as help to the farmer is concerned, the government out of the wheat market.

Millers and processors, investors, and speculators have bought grains, induced no doubt first of all by the combination of extreme low prices and sensational crop news, but also encouraged by the fact the government had finally disposed of its millions of wheat and the markets would now function in a normal way.

We needed heroic measures and we are getting them. There has been an amazing change in sentiment. Thawing out of the frozen individual initiative and enterprise immediately increased business.

Duty to Protect Unsound Legislation.—As true patriots we are obligated to point out the destructive effects of legislation which we are in a position to know is unsound. On March 20th the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association protested and warned our legislators against the pending agricultural legislation now before the Senate as S507. On April 5th I appealed to Washington as follows:

"A dole to the farmer as suggested by pending legislation would prolong the distress in agriculture. Such legislation will depress the markets and destroy some of the confidence which has been restored by constructive banking and economy legislation. Renounce unsound methods to relieve agriculture such as brought disaster during the past four years and relieve the farmer by declaring what economic laws are going to be allowed to function without government interference and I am sure the greatest good will be done for agriculture and the entire business structure of the country."

No one can tell what would happen under an act such as S507, which passes supreme authority over practically everything connected with production and marketing of cotton, wheat, rice, corn and tobacco to the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The uncertainty alone as to how the Secretary of Agriculture with his advisors would use this blanket authority would be a constant cloud over the markets. Particular methods suggested to artificially increase prices by heavy excise taxes to be paid largely by wage earners who even now are unable to meet their living expenses convinced us such legislation might easily result in another tragedy in agriculture.

Just in the past few weeks it has been demonstrated what can and does happen to grain values from natural causes. Arbitrary measures even when backed by governments have failed in the past and will continue to fail in the future.

The grain trade insist that only by avoiding a dole system and by working along sound

economic lines can the farmer be permanently benefited.

Freight rates must be reduced if the railroads are to recover their business and secure adequate revenues. Last October our Grain and Feed National urged the railroads to publish emergency all-rail export rates on corn. At the time the export rate on a bushel of corn from Iowa was double what the farmer would receive for the corn. The railroads did not act and the Argentine and Danubian countries did the export business. In March our ass'n, represented personally in Washington by Harold Gray, chairman of our Transportation Com'ltee, joined with other agencies in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission urging a general reduction in freight rates on agricultural products.

I cannot understand why the railroads have not, of their own accord, taken the necessary action to increase their revenues by lowering of rates, thus meeting truck competition and stimulating trade in general. It is a railroad executive's job, but of vital interest to us, especially so when only by government financing can they continue to operate.

Tariffs must be revised and in a reciprocal way barriers to our foreign trade removed. Our association is favoring a protective duty on tapioca, starch and cassava root products which are coming into this country almost free, in direct competition with corn. We are also urging a protective duty on blackstrap molasses imported for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Several months ago the Grain Com'ltee on National Affairs, of which the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n is a member, issued a survey of the farm question. You each received a copy of this survey, which is considered the best expression of the views of the grain trade which has been presented. I want to remind you of some of the conclusions reached:

"By constructive action put sufficient flexibility into the tariff structure to grant to the foreign buyer of agricultural products in America sufficient concessions to make it profitable for him to buy such products here instead of in other producing countries. When reciprocal trade agreements yield something of our own market to the surplus production of other nations in order to secure there a market for our own surplus farm products, we shall be distinctly in line with the protective policy that seeks to make of tariff a distinct advantage to all of our people and not a burden laid upon one group for the benefit of another group."

"Use the tariff to help sell agricultural products of which we have a surplus and thereby make the tariff directly effective for the farmer."

"Repeal the Grain Futures Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act and all other restrictive legislation now placed upon the processes of distribution and leave both agriculture and commerce free to operate under natural conditions and to the mutual profit of each."

"General and material reduction of federal, state and local taxation and elimination of unnecessary government activities."

It is equally important that any legislative plan adopted—

"Should not require curtailment of agricultural production to fit only domestic needs but should through trade exchange open the world



Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.

market for whatever surplus of food or other new material we care to produce."

"Should not require the creation of any additional governmental machinery or the employment of a single new government employee."

"Should not add anything to Federal Government expenditures in administration."

No dolo or subsidy is suggested—no system whereby a farmer or manufacturer could be paid for non-production. What a difference there might have been thru the country during the past two years if we could have gotten paid for shutting down or lack of business.

Our plan is to work along natural economic lines—producing at lowest possible costs—finding the highest market—selling when there is a demand—keeping costs of handling to a minimum—in other words working with and facilitating in every way possible the natural laws of supply and demand.

The success of our great marketing system has been due to the necessary recognition of the economic laws which individuals or nations cannot permanently alter or improve. It is both our patriotic and economic duty to protect the farmer against further Federal experiments no matter how well intentioned they may be. Agriculture and the interests handling agricultural products are entitled to a New Deal.

The Power Problem of Central Illinois Elevators

BY TRAVELER

"I'VE A GOOD part of my power problem solved," said an Illinois grain dealer. "When we remodeled our elevator last year we put in ball-bearing motors and anti-friction bearings on all shafts and it effected a marked reduction in the power required."

THE CENTRAL Illinois Electric & Gas Co. has reduced electric light rates at Homer, Fairmount, Jamaica and several other points. The service charge is abolished and the consumer is allowed 8 kilowatt hours in his minimum bill of \$1.00 per month.

The Insull properties seem to continue following policies laid out by Promoter Sam. This builder of public utilities would always concede one point—before public condemnation could force him to concede two or three.

Power and light rates are still too high, and constitute a heavy expense to grain elevator operators. Especially when a tiny corn belt community can buy its power from a traction line and resell it to citizens at so favorable a rate that the three motors in a grain elevator take a minimum charge of only \$3.00 per month, tho they total over 12 h.p. Rates for light are similarly low. Yet the community has built up over \$3,000 in its light and power fund over and above expenses.



W. H. Barnes, Decatur, Ill., Deceased

Farm Board Wheat Sold Out

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced Apr. 29 that the sale of the 1,160,000 bus. of government wheat held for September future delivery at a fraction over 69 cents closed out the last of the Stabilization Corporation's wheat holdings.

He revealed that stabilization operations in wheat cost the government \$160,334,489, plus the equity of \$23,818,743 in the wheat turned over to the Red Cross.

During its nearly three years of active operation the Grain Stabilization Corporation purchased 370,278,449 bus. of cash wheat and 538,337,000 of futures, or a total of 908,615,449 bus., Mr. Morgenthau announced. The corporation's peak holdings of cash wheat totaled 257,136,571 bus. on June 30, 1931, no futures having been held on that date.

Up to March 31, 1931, the farm board had made loans totaling \$579,658,617 to the corporation. Of that amount \$364,386,653 has been repaid.

The assets and claims yet to be realized, estimated at \$31,118,732, include \$9,212,826 due from the Chinese national government for 15 million bus. of wheat purchased in 1931 and \$3,961,309 due from an agency of the German government for 7,500,000 bus. purchased in the same year.

Included in the assets is a lot of 550,489 bags of Santos coffee, the remainder of 1,050,586 bags obtained from the Brazilian government in exchange for 25,000,000 bus. of wheat. This coffee is being sold under agreement with Brazil at the rate of 62,500 bags each month. The value of that remaining, at present market prices, is \$7,526,102.

To the admitted loss of \$184,153,000 on stabilization wheat there should be added most of the \$215,272,000 of unpaid loans, or a total of \$399,425,000. The loss would have been much heavier had not Congress during the past year refused to give the spenders on the Farm Board more money to waste on what had become an obvious failure.

To have bought nearly a billion bushels of wheat with the purpose of raising the price, only to have the price fall from \$1.52 to 40 cents per bushel places this noble experiment in the same grave with Brazil's coffee valorization and Great Britain's rubber price control. The same counselors of the Farm Board during this disastrous campaign are now promoting a farm relief bill to tax consumers \$800,000,000 on their bread and butter with the same laudable purpose to help the farmer but likewise an inevitable failure.

But for the commissions paid to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, possibly in excess of \$2,000,000, on the government's grain transactions, it is surmised that operations of that overgrown concern would have shown a net loss as did its grandiose predecessor, the Grain Marketing Co., not so well fortified with government loans, at ridiculously low rates of interest.

The tax on electric current would be shifted from the consumer to the utility under an amendment to the bill authorizing the president to modify postal rates.

The practicability of using alcohol as a motor fuel is to be reported upon by the Dept. of Agriculture, under a resolution adopted May 2 by the Senate.

Death of W. H. Barnes

W. H. Barnes, one of the best known grain buyers in Central Illinois, died Apr. 26 after a week's illness.

For many years he was identified with the Staley Mfg. Co., large consumers of corn, at Decatur, where he resided at the time of his death.

He was 64 years of age, and is survived by four daughters.

Farmer Grain Dealers Meet at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A special called meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana was held Apr. 26 at Fort Wayne, Ind., in the Allen County Court House.

The meeting was addressed by R. I. Mansfield, F. S. Betz and M. R. Myers of Chicago. A large crowd was present responding to Sec'y L. R. Rumsyre's call for those who would demand the retirement of the Government from the Grain business.

R. I. MANSFIELD said:

Taxes are on the road to a major reduction in states and nation.

An unbalanced budget is to be balanced by drastic reductions and rigid economies in fields hitherto considered impregnably entrenched and impossible to reach.

Foreign markets closed against the United States are in a fair way to be reopened by our government on a reciprocal friendly basis.

A few aims in the restoration of agriculture are: Finding broader markets for all agricultural products at home and abroad, discovering by laboratory research new uses for farm products and the utilization in profitable channels of waste farm products, making the tariff an aid to the farmer instead of having it hasten his downfall, aiding the farmer's mortgage situation so that no deserving owner may be forced to lose his farm because of the past acts and attitude of his own government toward the farming business, reducing taxation in every direction so that taxes can be met out of income.

Altho the farmers asked specifically at previous session of Congress for tariff protection, their friends at Washington passed a law permitting the entry of blackstrap molasses, foreign potato and sago starch and oriental vegetable and mineral oils which between them displace 145 million bus. of American corn. The loss of this domestic market spells to the farmer the difference between 12c and 75c corn in the country, also between \$4 and \$12 hogs.

The farmer with the united assistance of all business interests can correct past legislative abuses, tariff blunders and return agriculture to permanent prosperity. This can and will be done without a government subsidy. Agriculture and industry will then be handmaidens and neither will be the bond-servant of the other. Such a relation is the only thinkable one in a free America.

With a new and open-minded administration in Washington under real leadership farming, no less than other human endeavor, will be made to yield a profit.

Direct Loading Spouts

BY P. F. MCALLISTER

One of the trying problems of maintenance in terminal elevators is the replacement or relining of direct loading spouts, whether rectangular or round.

In the design of large grain elevators, maintenance features are not always given serious study. Because when an engineer or specializing contractor is given an order to design a plant it is a "hurry-up" proposition.

Another reason is that the same engineer or contractor does not devote enough time to studying the operation or maintenance of the plant and the work it is designed to do.

It is not my idea to find fault with either of these professions, but having been in contact with maintenance work I find that the loading spout is at least a yearly "bug-a-hoo" to the Superintendent and his millwrights.

Since the era of concrete storage and headhouses came into existence, the problem of maintaining loading spouts has increased in even greater proportion than the difference in the lengths of spouts formerly used and the ones used today where bin floors are about 100 feet above track level.

Observation of this condition and the actual contact with such maintenance work has developed a new type of spout and certain other facilities in connection with such spouts that will minimize replacement costs. Each existing spout presenting an individual problem, a detail survey is usually necessary unless a detail plan can be furnished.

Every operator or superintendent would be taking time by the forelock to investigate the merits of this spout and secure a design for his special requirements before he actually requires a replacement.

Evils of Government in Grain Business

Address by GEO. H. DAVIS, Kansas City, Mo., before National Foreign Trade Council.

Kansas City, as you probably know, is the world's largest primary winter wheat market; it is second in size as a grain storage center with a capacity of 60 million bus., which includes the 10,250,000-bu. elevator operated by my firm; first as a grain sorghum center; largest manufacturing center for poultry, stock and dairy feeds and the third largest flour milling center. This outstanding terminal grain market has been in existence for nearly three-quarters of a century and is the price basing market for the entire Southwest, which has virtually one-half of the wheat acreage of the United States.

Dependence on Foreign Outlet.—Producing such huge surpluses, our territory has a direct dependence on foreign outlet. At the start of the new crop year in June, Southwestern wheat is the first to be harvested and occupies an envious position in this respect as it is normally sought by European countries to fill in at the tail end of their crop year deficits, permitting the Southwest also to sell ahead of new crop spring wheat and Canadian grain. Likewise in seeking a market abroad for their wheat, the two earliest states, Oklahoma and Texas, enjoy further profits in freight rate savings to tide-water, which are relatively low on account of their proximity to Gulf ports. It must be explained also that the European importer seeks this new crop winter wheat on account of its high quality and favorable price basis in competition with wheat of other surplus countries, which is held on a higher basis due to the heavy carrying charges which must be collected on this old crop again.

Gulf trade has been the most satisfactory from the standpoint of price basis of any seaboard, and wheat may be exported from these ports at substantial differentials under Atlantic and Pacific points made possible through the saving in transportation costs.

Pool Introduces Disorder Into Marketing.—I am presenting a picture of the changes brought about in our export trade since normal factors prevailed previous to 1928. It was in the 1927-28 crop year that our export trade received its first setback. This was attributable to the upheaval created in world markets by the operations of the Canadian wheat pool. This co-operative sought to dominate and force world buyers to pay \$2 a bushel for wheat and set about withholding the large bulk of the Canadian crop from the market. Instead of enhancing prices, the effect was just the adverse, and Europe assumed resentment toward such tactics which developed into the wide use of substitutes for wheat flour and brought about an era of experimentation abroad which has involved tariffs, mixing regulations, milling quotas, import quotas, import licenses, import prohibitions, exchange restrictions, monopolies and other devices in efforts to protect home prices and to increase production for self-sustenance. These experimentations brought about prohibitive duties abroad, increased production in surplus countries and decreased consumption in deficit nations. It was a costly experiment, which impoverished that country's farmers and forced the dominion government to pay more than \$25,000,000 in the forced liquidation of the pool in the 1930-31 crop year.

At the same time discussion of similar and even more drastic farm legislation in the United States long in advance of its adoption put us in the same category as Canada.

Advance Booking Former Custom.—Until the Canadian wheat pool endeavored to tell the world what it must pay for bread grain, the Southwest enjoyed a most satisfactory trade with deficit countries. As early as March, April and May exporters of the Southwest booked large quantities of wheat for shipment abroad early in the new crop year starting in June. These bookings for deferred shipment at times totaled as much as 30,000,000 bus., diverting a major portion of the early flood of new wheat to Gulf ports instead of glutting terminal facilities. It must be pointed out that this normal and expected demand was all important and in the rush of the new crop movement, with 52 per cent of the new wheat harvested in the first two months—July and August, acting as a price stimulant and balance in regulating harvest movement.

European buyers, anticipating their wheat and flour needs, purchased supplies for deferred delivery several months in advance of our harvest. We were enabled to negotiate such booking by hedging in our futures markets, thereby insuring us against adverse price reaction. On account of the keen competition United States exporters encouraged and built up foreign trade through the close margin of profit realized—1 cent a bushel gross. The efficient grain handling

machinery has brought about the smallest costs for moving grain from the farm into domestic or export channels of any other agricultural commodity.

Wheat has always been recognized worldwide as a cash commodity. It was as good as gold in any port, and selling this staff of life abroad on credit was unheard of. Wheat values are most sensitive and immediately react to any diversion from natural influence. Perhaps the greatest distress in price reaction is brought about thru uncertainty and fear created by legislative fiat and official prognostications attempting to replace world accepted business economics with new and revolutionary schemes.

Private exporters found an outlet abroad for as much as \$5,000,000 bus. of wheat from the Gulf in a single crop season. In 1926-27 we exported from the Gulf more than 55,000,000 bus. The following season Gulf exports declined to about 20,000,000 bus., the decline directly responsible to the apprehension and unsettlement created abroad by Canada's hoarding campaign.

U. S. Government Undertakes Price Manipulation.—With the collapse of the Canadian experiment in wheat, the United States government, in 1929, followed this debacle by venturing in a major experiment in price valorization. When Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, establishing the Farm Board and Grain Stabilization Corporation, Kansas City July wheat was \$1.32 a bushel. In the face of government purchases of 329 million bushels of wheat, prices declined constantly to the lowest level in the history of our exchange—37½ cents in October, 1931, which meant 20 to 25 cents on the farm. Most of you are familiar with the operations of the Farm Board and its price pegging operations in the past four years, but let me point out the major efforts to dispose of its price depressing accumulations abroad.

Dumping.—Disregarding domestic prices, the government offered wheat to mills at any price necessary to sell abroad in competition with other surplus countries. With this government announcement we received numerous cables from importers branding such efforts as purely dumping, which could only have the effect of provoking further tariff embargoes against our grain and other American commodities.

Coffee and Wheat Barter.—Next we have the unusual deal of swapping 25,000,000 bus. of our good quality winter wheat to Brazil for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. In this transaction the wheat netted the Farm Board about 10 cents a bushel. Brazil declared an embargo on the importation of wheat into that country for 18 months. Argentina filed a formal protest with the United States, claiming that we had invaded her natural market. In this coffee swap with Brazil a cash market for 30,000,000 to 38,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour was destroyed. Several American mills with cargoes of flour afloat to that country suffered by this revolutionary and desperate effort of our government to dump the ill-fated results of its price pegging activities.

The Farm Board then sold 7,500,000 bus. of wheat to Germany, accepting German notes bearing 4½ per cent interest and maturing in December, 1934. Germany then permitted exporters of German wheat special rights to import into that country an equivalent amount of foreign wheat at an import duty of only 13 cents a bushel, compared with the regular duty of \$1.62. This enabled Germany to sell its native stocks of wheat for cash in competition with United States wheat offerings in regular export channels.

Then we have the famous Chinese deal whereby the Farm Board sold that government 15,000,000 bus. of wheat, accepting China's treasury notes maturing in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Chinese securities, taken at par, were at the time valued at less than 20 cents on the dollar.

Farm Board Destroyed Market.—In the meantime, private exporters, who in years past individually exported as much as 20,000,000 bus. in a single crop year from the Gulf were caught with large stocks of wheat on hand at these ports. One dealer had made purchases of 2,000,000 bus., which were in store at Galveston. The Grain Stabilization Corporation, with substantial quantities of wheat on hand at Galveston, purchased large supplies in Kansas City, shipping them to Eastern seaports and some to Canadian ports, such as Georgian Bay and Montreal, offering it abroad in competition with the cheaper wheat at the Gulf. The effect of this was that farmers took an immediate reduction of 5 to 7 cents a bushel, as it shut off all demand from the Gulf. The government absorbed tremendous losses on such transactions, demoralizing prices further and putting the European buyer in the frame of mind that they would

be able to get this wheat for nothing and that the fire sale was not far off.

The government continued its unloading, suffering enormous losses. The only recourse was for the private exporter to sit back and save his cable and telegraph expenses, awaiting the end for this wrecking crew, which had cost the Southwest producer from 20 to 25 cents a bushel on this crop alone.

To illustrate the government monopoly on export trade through its peculiar deals, Gulf exports in the 1931-32 crop year totaled 41½ million bushels and only 15 million of this, or 26.7 per cent, was done by private interests. Compare this 15 million bushels with 75 or 85 million bushel years and you can readily understand why farm purchasing power is out of balance.

Of the total American exports of 96½ million bushels in 1931-32, only 17½ million bushels were sold by private interests. The balance was all Grain Stabilization Corporation transactions, with Mr. Taxpayer standing the losses and our government loaning money to subsidized marketing agencies at ½ of 1 per cent interest to put us out of business.

Government Destroyed Outlet for Our Surplus.—In 1926-27 the United States exported 26.4 per cent of its production of wheat compared with 15.6 per cent in 1931-32. Every country abroad of any importance as a wheat buyer has invoked prohibitive tariffs, which have left us without an outlet for our surplus. It has driven business to rival surplus countries. Canada, for instance, in its present crop exported 156 million bushels, an increase of 61½ per cent over this same period last year. United States exports of wheat, 21 million bushels this season to date, is 28.4 per cent smaller than last year's small total and around 80 per cent less than the 5-year average before the Farm Board was established.

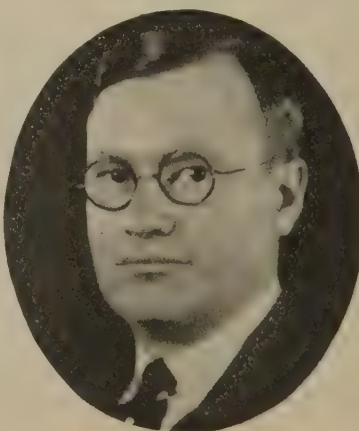
No Overproduction.—Much has been said about overproduction creating distress in international trade. The facts do not bear this out. The world is actually consuming more wheat, but it is patronizing our rival surplus countries who have increased their acreages while Canada and the United States set out to tell the world what it must pay for our surplus wheat.

Farm Products Declined More Than Others.—As we in the grain trade have pointed out, the purpose sought by the proponents of all such artificial plans has been to advance prices of farm products. In every instance where legislation of this character has been enacted it has actually been followed by further and drastic price declines. Not only has there been an actual decline in price but, what is still more significant, there has been a greater relative decline in price of farm products than there has been in general commodity prices. The serious pressure upon agriculture has arisen from the growing dislocation between prices of farm products and the general commodity and goods price levels.

The relative farm and general commodity price problem requires action restoring foreign markets for our export surplus, thus returning these farm and commodity prices to the natural parity which prevails when free interchange of such goods is permitted without artificial restriction.

Eventually there must be a survey and revision of tariff schedules with a set purpose to enlarge the foreign outlet for our surplus products of agriculture by permitting an enlarged general foreign trade in volume sufficient to pay for the farm products taken. This does not mean on the one hand a flinging of our market open to a flood of foreign industrial products, and equally on the other hand it does not mean the maintenance of tariff duties so high that they act as a virtual embargo against our purchase abroad of goods sufficient to balance our sales abroad of farm products. Such a readjustment requires time and careful consideration.

[Concluded on page 330.]



Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Association Celebrates 40th Anniversary

While the Illinois dealers were somewhat tardy in arriving for the fortieth anniversary of the state ass'n before the second session was well started most of the seats were taken and at the close 165 had registered. Close attention was given to every speaker, and the discussion of the truck problem filled every elevator operator with an eager desire to voice his convictions.

Tuesday Morning's Session

The first session was called to order in the Convention Hall of the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, at 10:15 a. m., May 9th with a smaller attendance of shippers than usual.

Pres. N. L. Hubbard of Mt. Pulaski called upon Monsignor Gerald T. Bergan Vicar General Diocese of Peoria, who in a short prayer asked for Divine blessing and guidance.

MAYOR CHAS. L. O'BRIEN welcomed the dealers to the city and expressed the hope that their stay would be so pleasant they would soon return.

PRES. N. L. HUBBARD in presenting his Annual Address said:

Controlled Economy v. Controlled Money

During the past two years, several threats to the country elevator business and the grain trade have made their appearance, caused considerable alarm, did some damage, but are now in decline. I speak of the Farm Board with its fantastic, gigantic, co-operative scheme, and of the blowers and the trucks. The first, namely, the Farm Board, defeated itself. Your ass'n co-operated with several other organizations in defeating the second. The third, the matter of trucking grain, is to be thoroughly discussed at the afternoon session. I feel that the grain trade problems are very close to us, and that you probably know them as well as I. Therefore I have decided to discuss a subject of broad general interest, which to me seems timely and more serious than any of the three difficulties I have just named. More serious to you and me as individuals, but as yet not so considered because it is not immediate, that is, its consequences are not clearly visible.

A Planned Economy.—It is generally recognized that our commercial industrial system has broken down. One of the principal remedies is a proposal for a planned or controlled economy. The extension of governmental function to control all industry and farming. This scheme seems to be meeting with general public approval.

Admitting that the present system has failed, and that some remedies must be applied, it is my purpose in this paper to suggest that the proposed controlled economy is dangerous and bound to fail—that the best remedy lies in recognizing the faults of the monetary system; that by correcting the monetary system, controlled economy would be unnecessary; that a choice is offered.

Admit that controlled economy is necessary to save the present monetary system. But is the present monetary system worth saving at the expense of extending indefinitely governmental functions?

It seems to me the choice is between our fetish of sound money and our ideal of constitutional government.

The arrival of planned economy, "controlled economy," as a part of the new deal, that is, the setting up of governmental agencies to control production, distribution, consumption, we may have a commission to recommend the kind and quantity of food that we shall consume. Who knows? Controlled economy is rapidly on the way. Managed currency, controlled inflation, the regimentation of trades and industries with the government as an umpire or dictator, advisory councils for each trade and industry to advise the government on how and what to order; wage boards to determine minimum wages and maximum hours, trade practice conferences to promote the self-regulation of industries, controlled production, controlled distribution, controlled consumption, the lifting of the ban of the anti-trust laws for those industries who voluntarily submit in a large measure to government supervision and regulation; all of this indicates the general policy.

The administration is working upon these

various ideas. They admit many difficult details remain to be worked out. But perhaps the details will not be so difficult for minds which have mastered the higher mathematics of hog price equation, as propounded by Doctor Mordecai Ezekiel, in Bulletin No. 1440 of the Department of Agriculture. I sincerely regret that the Farm Board's National Grain Corporation did not have the benefit of Doctor Ezekiel's superior price formula. Having it, they probably could have avoided many of the disastrous, speculative trades which cost so much in prestige and real money. I would suggest to Doctor Ezekiel that as a hobby he apply his talent to the wheat market and invest his spare change there, as the best place to form a real opinion of the practiced soundness of his equations.

No Surplus Problem.—We find ourselves in 1933 with a so-called surplus production of all the needs and comforts for men, at prices lower than at any time in their previous history, and yet, we find probably 13 or 14 million individuals accepting the necessities of life from charity. If a surplus exists, production is not at fault. Our transportation systems face financial ruin for lack of tonnage. So the conclusion seemingly forced upon us is that the fault lies not in production, nor our physical means of distribution, nor in the desire to consume.

The fault must lie in the medium that makes possible the operation of the present commercial system as we know it. The standard of measurement of value, in a system which operates upon price, namely, money, seems to be the only factor that has failed. The price system has failed because the financial structure upon which it is based has failed. That financial system is the product of the so-called business leadership of the world. A system built to wring profit out of the means of providing man with his needs and comforts. A system set up to concentrate and control the medium of the exchange of wealth rather than to profit from the production and distribution of that wealth.

Money has ever been a fetish with man, and whether it's elephant tusks in Africa, or the wampum beads of the American Indian, the gold of Rome, or the gold and Federal Reserve notes of our own time, man in his thinking has come to regard it as a thing of value in itself, and so the two words "sound money" become as sacred as "home and fireside." It seems to me that in the expansion and contraction of the available supply of money lies the cause of our present difficulties, and out of those difficulties seems to be coming, not a correction of the cause, but remedies which will carry consequences far more serious to individual freedom of thought and action than we may at present imagine.

Then, too, we must remember they are human, and our experience with ourselves should not lead us to place too much confidence in human nature. It has been the common mistake of man to try to legislate for himself, protection against himself; that is, against his very nature. Perhaps we might all profit by a study of philosophy. Perhaps, if we accepted with better grace the realities of human nature, we might be better able to determine whether we should oppose a controlled economy and attempt to maintain the ideal of government which has been ours for 150 years. Perhaps we should be better able to determine whether we wished to extend the function of government to the regulation of all activities, or try correcting the practices within the system which have brought us to a place where our leadership says that we need controlled economy.

In the handling of our money in the functions of credit interests and their manipulation by our financiers we find the larger causes of our present troubles. Shall we expect the leadership which gave us the present depression, to do better with the management of our production and distribution than they did with the management of the medium by which our commercial system functioned? To me, it seems to be that a definite choice can be made between controlled economy, and the economy that controlled itself by applying a simple remedy to our monetary system.

Monetary System Badly Controlled.—Let us look at some of the reasons for accepting or rejecting the idea of controlled economy. Controlled economy appears to be absolutely necessary to perpetuate our present financial set up, because the present commercial, industrial system cannot continue on the present credit structure. But to have controlled economy, we shall have to revise our basic philosophy of government to provide the necessary means of controlling credit and industry. Controlled economy becomes necessary because we haven't a controlled monetary system, or rather, a monetary system that is badly controlled.

A dollar which soars in value beyond the reach of the unemployed, then of the state, because it fails to balance its budget, and lastly forces the closing of 19,000 banks is thoroughly sound and thoroughly idiotic. Some sound money advocates suppose that money is good or not fiat money if it is issued against goods produced, or in the course of production, but they fail to recognize that the goods may eventually become unsalable, such as the 12,000,000 bags of coffee that Brazil burned last year. The banker who creates credit money can seldom be sure that the goods will be sold at a price to permit the repayment of the loan. The truth is, that our present money or credit can never have any other security than that afforded by a right course of future events, and no banker can foretell the future.

Controlled economy proposes to so stabilize the business of production, distribution and consumption that it will be safe to base money-credit upon goods produced or in process of production. I wonder if we can thus fortify credit extended on prospective electrical consumption, match monopolies, or ocean front homes in Florida.

Our present commercial system is not the product of any particular plan of man. It developed from various causes, principally the attempt to satisfy the various needs of man. It came by trial and error system, competition forcing changes and improvement in its operation at all times. The exchange of wealth, which we call commerce, has grown under a highly competitive system. But at various times groups of individuals who believe in competition for everyone else except themselves, have attempted to protect their particular field from competition, thus building a controlled or planned economy for themselves. A fair sample of this is the tariff, with all its bogus supporting arguments. Another example is the Interstate Commerce Commission and their control of the carriers, the utility commissions and control of power companies, the labor unions and labor legislation attempting to control the labor market, and lastly the cooperative movements in attempting to control prices of certain commodities, of which the last shining example was the Farm Board. Co-operation has recently been defined as a betrayal of public interest for private good, which definition seems to fit so well our last noble experiment, that I couldn't resist giving it to you. Have these extensions of the functions of government been so beneficial that you care to have them further extended?

Controlled economy seems to have failed in every instance where we have tried it. To me, it seems philosophically unsound because it is opposed to our ideals of government, opposed to our philosophy of individualism, opposed to the very nature of man. On the other hand, it would seem to be possible to so correct our medium of exchange so that controlled economy will not be necessary.

The correcting of the medium of exchange may require the permanent abandonment of the sacred gold standard. To the rationally inclined that the weight of anything should be chosen and continued as a standard of value is strange enough; but that it should be the weight of a substance which at the time of its



Lee W. Railsback, Weldon, Ill.,
President Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

choosing was usable only for ornament is stranger. The choice has proved to be that of a king, rather than that of a servant. No monarch in history has ever reigned with unrestricted power over so large a domain. He has shown his subjects the sunlit heights of new eras and the blue fogs, panics and depressions. His eminent position is apparent when it comes to suggesting his dethronement. So firmly installed has he been, in fact, that anyone who raises his voice in criticism is sure to be silenced with no uncertain contempt. It has recently been suggested that if the United States and France insist on having most of the monetary gold of the world, why shouldn't they have it all? Certainly no greater practical joke could be played on them. But such a solution to the world's most immediate ills is as unrealizable as it is intelligent. While nothing could do more to relieve the drastically declining price level of a gold standard world, and impel them to rise, than an immediate substitution of no longer needed gold supplies for some of the present insistent gold demands. But in spite of their long suffering and poverty, perhaps it is too much to expect that the mass of men will realize what the choice means to them, and that they will continue to worship the fetish of "sound money," just as the tribe of Israel worshipped the calf of gold. There is probably more significance, more meaning in the "golden calf" story than most of us realize.

SECY W. E. CULBERTSON of Delavan presented his annual report:

Secretary's Annual Report

This is the 40th anniversary of our organization, and the time when men and institutions must stand up and be counted just as was the case in 1893 when staid and solid grain men of this state gathered and put together what I believe to be one of the outstanding commercial organizations of this nation, though it be not the largest or most powerful. How well they builded is best told that in this day of general unrest when nations decline to pay their obligations to other nations, when our government suggests to its citizens that they can repudiate their debts and contracts without losing their good name, the grain dealer is holding to the sacredness of his promised word. Whatever may be said of the general morale of the nation, the grain trade still has character.

For the last twelve years we have been hearing of the plight of the farmer and of various schemes for his relief. Under the last administration a costly attempt at relief was made thru the Farm Board which resulted in failure, and now the present administration is sponsoring another complex and bureaucratic scheme which will without doubt meet the same fate.

All admit that the farmer has been hit hard by the depression, but WHO has not? The farmer is no worse off than the country elevator operator who has cut his buying margin to a point where it is no longer possible to meet fixed expenses. Up to now the only real help the farmer has received has been thru his local elevator. Naturally, this has not been great but it has been something and more than the elevator could afford.

The present upturn in grain prices tends to start the farmer on the road to recovery, but there will be no recovery for the local elevator operator until he can re-establish his previous margin, and this is going to be far easier said than done because of the changed condition in the field of transportation.

When we entered this depression the farmer knew but one way to market his grain, namely, to take it to the country elevator where it was transported via rail to the terminals. The short-sighted policy of the carriers in maintaining freight rates greater than the traffic could bear has caused the farmer to hunt other methods of transportation for his grain, and if the carriers do not awake and readjust present freight rates a large per cent of the grain produced in Illinois is going to be taken to the terminals in trucks and that simply means that few country elevators can longer do a profitable grain buying business because of loss of volume. At the same time it means a loss to the carriers that they can ill afford.

Your Secretary has been putting forth every effort of which he is capable since early last December to obtain relief for the country elevator from this trucking menace. Demands have been made upon all the executives of the railroads doing business in Illinois for a reduction in rates. Your Association has arranged, and its representatives have attended meetings with the traffic departments of Illinois carriers, legislation limiting the weight and length of trucks operating on our highways is being sponsored before the General Assembly. So far we have little to show for our efforts except some emergency rates at various points and Senate Bill 316 now pending.

The program of this meeting has been purposely arranged so that ample time will be afforded for a full discussion of this all-important matter with the hope that some plan may be evolved that will save the country grain buying business for the elevator.

The membership suffered a loss of twenty-five the past year. This loss being mainly since the

banking holiday, as up until March 1st our membership, notwithstanding the general depression, was maintained as a result of new members being obtained. This was accomplished by a membership campaign from the office and by personal solicitation, but the closing of the banks caused the collapse of this campaign. At this time we have more members delinquent than at any time in the fifteen years I have been your secretary and this is another result of our banking holiday.

There is a feeling among a few of our members that our dues of \$18 are excessive and I recommend that our by-laws be changed to \$15. I would like to recommend a greater reduction, but to do so would not provide sufficient revenue to maintain an efficient organization. To reduce the dues at all means the secretary must stand in a reduction in his salary. This your present secretary is not objecting to.

Local meetings: I have besides attending to the usual office routine and correspondence spent as much time and effort as was possible in keeping up our local meetings, which have proved of profit to the trade and with one exception all local groups are functioning as usual. The 1933 Directory of Grain Dealers of Illinois was compiled and distributed, but with little profit, as our advertising was more than \$500 short of a year ago.

The last year has been one that few in the grain trade care to remember and is one that I am glad is past because great demands have been made upon me and the Association, but I can truthfully state that if all that was demanded was not obtained, that at least an honest effort was put forth.

I submit the following financial statement:

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on hand May 1, 1932.....		\$ 322.09	
Membership dues	\$3,527.50		
Directory advertising	794.90		
Bond fund	1,026.87	5,349.27	
Total		\$5,671.36	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Postage	\$ 275.54		
Annual convention	60.09		
Taxes	2.77		
Telephone, telegraph and express	65.05		
Officers' expense	50.00		
Printing	16.00		
Office supplies	45.15		
Directory	374.51		
Dues to National Ass'n.....	140.00		
Dues to Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A.....	15.00		
Secretary's expense	399.59		
Salaries	3,600.00	5,043.70	
On hand May 1, 1933.....		\$ 627.66	

In conclusion, I want to thank the officers and members for their splendid co-operation at all times.

Treasurer F. E. Verry of Armington presented his report which showed receipts of \$5671.76 and expenditures of \$4343, leaving a balance on hand of \$633.66.

JACK BRENNAN, Chicago, moved the approval of the Sec'y-Treasurer's report and motion was carried.

Jack Brennan moved that the annual dues be reduced to \$15.00 per year as recommended by the Secretary. Carried.

M. L. VEON, Chicago, suggested that dues be billed quarterly in hope of holding old and securing new members. He believed solicitors traveling for receivers and track buyers could help to secure many new members.

SECY CULBERTSON doubted quarterly billing would help in the collection of dues and no action was taken.

PRES. HUBBARD appointed the following committees:

NOMINATIONS: H. A. Hillmer, Freeport; Homer Dewey, Peoria; Jack Brennan, Chicago; John F. Hubbard, Lincoln, and B. S. Williams, Sheffield.

RESOLUTIONS: Geo. E. Booth, Chicago; Lee W. Railsback, Weldon; M. L. Vehon, Chicago; W. C. McMichaels, Lawrenceville, and Charles S. Clark, Chicago.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. HUBBARD called the second session to order at 2 o'clock p. m.

HARRY ALLEN, Broadlands, reported for the finance com'te showing the ass'n to be in good financial condition. The report was approved.

PRES. HUBBARD announced that the price fixing amendment to the Farm Relief Measure had been defeated in the House.

F. H. LAW, Asst. to Vice Pres. of the Illinois Central System, talked on the relation of railroad, truck and barge transportation, and the progress of docket 17,000. In the course of his address he said:

Railroad Competition with Trucks

Of late the Illinois railroads have been giving a great deal of thought to the matter of rates to meet the competition on the Illinois waterways and the trucking of grain from nearby points to the large markets. It has been felt by some of the interior dealers, however, that the roads either are indifferent or lack initiative in the matter because they have not previously made drastic reductions in their rates.

The carriers are neither indifferent nor, in my opinion, lacking in courage or initiative to handle the situation. But there is a large stake involved, and it is difficult to reach the conclusion that the wise thing from the standpoint of the carriers is to make the drastic reductions they have been asked to make to meet the charges of these other forms of transport. The more study given the matter, the more difficult it appears to restrict rate reductions to the actual trucking area. Whatever might finally be determined as the boundary, the rates from within the boundary to the market would, under the plans suggested, be materially lower than the rates from points without the area, and this would change long-established relationships, an outcome objectionable to many.

For example, our company, following the procedure set down for such matters, filed a proposal of rates from our points to Chicago which represented a composite of the various suggestions that have been made to us for reductions necessary to meet truck competition. These rates naturally changed the relationships among the various grain shipping points that have prevailed for years, and we received numerous objections to this disturbance. Other markets and consuming points felt that if rates were reduced to Chicago similar reductions should be made to benefit them. These conflicting interests indicate the possibility and even probability of a general reduction, if any reduction at all is to be made, and general reductions gravely imperil railway revenues.

The Federal Barge Line, Mississippi Valley Barge Line and other operations on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers apply lower rates than are applicable by rail. The question of whether and to what extent these rates should be below the rail rates has never been worked out on a basis resulting from an intensive study of the relative costs of the two types of service.

The basis generally observed by the water operations is 20 per cent lower than the rail rates between river ports. This was first fixed at the time of Federal control of the railroads during the World War in 1918. There was no opportunity at that time to make a comprehensive or detailed study of the relative costs of rail versus water transportation, but the basis was more or less arbitrarily fixed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision they rendered in 1923, made this comment: "Port to port rates were established by the Railroad Administration upon the inauguration of water service and in all instances were made 80 per cent of the corresponding all-rail rates. The purpose of the differentials is to attract traffic to the barge line and they were apparently based not so much upon estimated economy in operation compared with rail service, as upon the difference in the value of the service to the shipper, the barge service being less convenient and much slower than the rail service."

In May, 1928, the Denison Act became a law and this provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall grant a certificate of convenience and necessity to river lines on application and without hearing, and require railroads to join them in through joint rates.

Following the enactment of this law and in accordance with it, the Interstate Commerce Commission has made several decisions prescribing joint rail and barge rates and adhered to the 20 per cent differential adjustment on rail and water routes that are reasonably direct. As stated, these decisions have been rendered without formal hearing and consequently without a careful study to determine the correctness of the 20 per cent differential.

Although there is no definite cost foundation for the 20 per cent differential basis, it has, as explained, been generally applied. On the river-port-to-river-port rates, however, this has not always been adhered to by the waterways carriers. On grain the rail rate from Peoria and central Illinois territory to New Orleans for export is 22½ cents per hundred pounds. The

waterway rate from Peoria, Pekin, Havana and other Illinois River ports in this vicinity should, on the 80 per cent basis, be 18 cents per hundred pounds. Instead of this, however, there is in effect via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans rates of 10 cents from Peoria and Pekin and 9½ cents from Havana, which are approximately 44 per cent of the rail rate.

These water rates apply to New Orleans on traffic for export and for movement in inter-coastal steamers. Last year there was a heavy movement to the Pacific Coast from central Illinois and, as you all know, movement down the river has resumed with the opening of navigation this spring on March 1. The grain that has been shipped by river has largely moved by truck from the territory near the river to the facilities on the river. The railroads have not participated in the haul, and the producing territory and grain dealers benefiting by the rate have been limited in area and number.

As a means of meeting this situation, the Illinois Central on March 7 applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to establish rates comparable with those applicable via the water lines from the river ports and available from the interior points on basis of the truck or rail charge to the water ports, plus the water rates beyond. As a basis we proposed rates from the Illinois River ports 125 per cent of the all-water rate. This would make the water rate 80 per cent of the rail rate. We do not recognize this as the correct differential, but it is the one that has been in use, and it was adopted as the basis for our proposal. This produced a rate from the Illinois River ports, Peoria, Pekin and Havana, of 11.9 cents per hundred pounds. Rates from the interior were based on the truck charge from the nearby points into the ports, and from the points beyond the trucking area the rail rates into the ports plus the 11.9 cent rate were proposed.

Our suggestion is to substitute for the general blanket adjustment of 22½ cents from all points in central Illinois the varying rates this basis will produce. It may not be satisfactory to the interior grain dealers and shippers, because it disturbs the relationship and uniformity that have heretofore existed, but it should be borne in mind that the situation is not one created by the Illinois Central but rather caused by these new forms of transport and the charges they apply. Our proposal will be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission in due time. It is now set for hearing in Washington May 23. I sincerely hope that we may have the support of the Illinois grain dealers in this attempt to bring our rates somewhat in line with the rates applied by other forms of transport.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the delegates on the benefits from ass'ns, and the progress of national legislative matters, discussing the advantages of future trading. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

TRUCKING THE RAILROADS TO THE SCRAP HEAP

OTIS J. BEAR, Kempton, presented the grain trucking situation from the grain dealers viewpoint in an able paper from which we take the following:

Trucking of Grain and Related Matters

The writer is not a public speaker. These hands belong to a workingman. A dust eating, country elevator man, trying like the most of you men to make a living and to protect the property that came not thru any legislative grant or bond issues, nor thru stock selling schemes, nor even with money borrowed from a big-hearted government at a lower rate of interest than one can find in regular commercial channels.

There is no theory about the trucking of grain. The problem is here today, and though it may not have reached your station, it is coming, moving forward and away from the terminals, at about the same rate that harvest moves northward, or ten miles per week.

The main cause is due to the railroads of Illinois, without exception, still charging freight rates on grain that were in effect when grain prices were three to five times present values. The general business depression has caused trucking companies and truck owners who have not had their usual tonnage to turn to grain, even though it may not be profitable, just so it brings in a few dollars to live on.

The only real remedy is an immediate cut in freight rates, and to stop this trucking of grain there must be a cut of from 40 to 50%. We as shippers need not apologize in asking for this. The general business conditions of this country make such a cut imperative. Business recovery is being retarded by unreasonable freight rates on grain and other commodities.

As far as I am able to learn only two of the Illinois railroads have made any reductions in rates on grain—the Illinois Central and

the Rock Island. I congratulate them. The only criticism that may be made is that the proposed cuts on grain moving to Chicago from points 60 to 100 or more miles are not enough to stop trucking from these points.

Every railroad official who makes a public statement on freight rates tries to excuse the present rates on account of the high taxes railroads must pay, the labor boards, and regulations imposed on them by the Interstate and Illinois Commerce Commissions.

The railroad serving your community may be the largest taxpayer, account of having the most assessable property, but its tax rate is the same as the section man in its employ trying to keep a family together on a daily wage of from \$1.56 to \$2.50 per day, with work only two or three days or less each week.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. report for 1932 shows that about 8½ cents of every dollar of gross operating revenue was paid out for taxes. On one of the best half-sections of land in our territory, farmed by one of the best tenants in the county, over 30 cents of the landlord's total gross income from this farm was needed to pay his 1932 taxes.

The railroads are paying less for coal, for steel and other supplies than for many years. They have made large reductions in the wages paid to the unorganized employees, and while their rate cuts (due to lack of intestinal fortitude) to the Brotherhood employees has only been 10%. The number of these organized employees have shown a great reduction. Five regular freight crews operated thru Kempton two years ago, six days per week. Today two regular freight crews operating the same number of days per week are employed.

Insurance companies, trust companies and widows may hold bonds of these carriers, but if these artificially high rates are charged, the business will go into trucking and barge lines. What then will these bonds be worth?

Trucks should be reasonably regulated. Any law that will hamstring them just to protect the railroads, without a consideration of the necessity and economy of the matter, is unjust and will defeat its purpose. The Coolidge-Smith-Baruch committee's report wisely says: "We can only apply such regulations and assess such taxes as would be necessary, if there were no railroads, and let the effect be what it may."

It has been said, and sometimes I fear it is true, that many railroad executives (and there are almost as many vice-presidents as generals in the Mexican army) realize their inability to earn and pay dividends on overcapitalized properties and to retire bonds that were issued to pay for improvements made on prospects. They forget that improvements and additions should be made out of profits. They sit with folded hands and cry to the dear father in Washington, hoping that the government will take them over again, and that the government will keep these same men to continue their successful operation of these properties, and with better pay, thirty-hour weeks, and seniority rights preserved.

I hope that shippers here assembled will do more than adopt resolutions favoring a cut in freight rates. The road to hell is paved with good resolutions. Arouse these railroad heads to the seriousness of the situation. If we lose our business theirs will go too. If we cannot convince them, let's carry our fight to Congress and to Springfield. The real dirt farmers are with us. If these country elevators are going to pass out of the picture, let us go down fighting. Terminal elevator men, it is your fight, too. The grain men of this state are not going to sit by like the livestock men, who only had a scale investment. If forced into the trucking of grain, we will truck it, not to the terminals, but to the consumers direct.

GEO. E. MELLON, Mazon: The livestock shipping business out of Mazon has literally disappeared. A truck started hauling. The owner of that truck never quite gets caught up with the payments, but he gets a new truck each year and stays in business.

About 40% of our grain is moving by truck and the farmers feel, "Why use the local elevator if we can sell higher by hauling farther."

A responsible man, controlling 10 or 11 trucks, has started hauling coal. Nearby is the barge line and it is expected to handle grain.

A trucking company started at Dwight, a few weeks ago. It sent solicitors into the country, got a shelling ring together and signed over 70% of them to haul their corn to Chicago by truck. If the remaining three men had not been obligated to the elevators, the signing would have been 100%. I would like to see the railroads freed of legislative shackles and permitted to compete for business as they used to do.

MR. BRICETON, Thawville: Farmers are excited about a group of men with control of

40 trucks and \$20,000 in the bank, who propose to haul to Chicago. The only objection offered is necessity for taking Chicago weights.

E. L. HENNAGER, Bloomington: Country elevators cannot wait too long for lower freight rates. Trucks are hauling 125 miles and more. They offer low rates and railroads must go below them now to meet the competition since the trucks have started. Country elevators have a job to educate the farmers to the dangers of trucking. It may cause abandonment of unprofitable rail branches. This will leave the farmers at the mercy of the trucks. Present differentials then will not be offered. At the same time taxes may go up to make up for those formerly paid by the railroads. The situation demands prompt action.

H. A. STOTLER, Streator: The menacing barge waterway will take business away from railroads for 40 to 50 miles each side, and the immediate reduction of freight rates by 50% is the only thing that will prevent spending great sums on barge loading equipment.

CHAS. J. POTTER, La Rose: River competition has not yet become serious, but it is headed that way. Unfortunately many of the railroads do not seem to realize that the traffic will no longer bear their charges. Both long and short haul rates must be reduced. Else the railroads will find themselves trying to lock the barn after the horse is stolen.

CHAIRMAN BEAR: If waterways are built some one will operate them, even at a loss.

HOMER DEWEY, Peoria: The terminal market men dislike trucking of grain. Trucked grain loses transit privileges. It goes to non-transit industries. Only lower rates will save this business. Peoria firms are in sympathy with the country elevators and the railroads.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n: I am in sympathy with what has already been said. Railroads have been slow but they have not dropped the subject. It is a live issue with them and we may expect to see action. Illinois has supplied railroads with \$10,000,000 worth of business a year. This is lost unless they reduce freight rates. They can hold the business and collect between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 a year or lose it all to trucks and barges.

Two bills are now before the state legislature: Senate Bill 316 would limit size and weight of trucks. House Bill 174 would place trucks under control of the Illinois Commerce Commission. Trucks would then have to file their rates and maintain them.

JACK BRENNAN, Chicago: Handling truck grain at Chicago was retaliation against eastern railroads who would not grant fair lake-rail water rates. Restricted billing interfered with the grain business. The trucking business has grown by leaps and bounds. If the restricted billing is removed we can probably stop trucking of grain to Chicago. Cutting of rail rates is the only answer.

MR. BEAR: In March 504,000 bus. of grain were trucked to one industry in Chicago.

W. C. McMICHAELS, Lawrenceville: This ass'n ought to drop this trucking fight in the lap of the railroads until they reduce their rates.

SAM WHITEHEAD, St. Louis: Trucks carried away 100,000 bus. of grain on the M. P. railroad last year and we lost that business. Railroads are trying to pay dividends on too high capitalization. If restrictions on railroads and the grain business are removed the grain business will come back.

L. F. SCHULTZ, St. Louis: Grain comes by truck 40 to 50 miles to our elevator at Granite City and trucks find it profitable, altho we discount such grain because it is inconvenient to handle.

MR. LAW: Railroad and grain dealer interests are mutual. It will be difficult to adjust rail rates to meet truck competition. Railroads have little choice now. What they are seeking is a way to increase gross revenue. They move cautiously to be sure of maximum revenue.

M. L. VEHON, Chicago: The trucking situation resolves into correction of railroad rates. If this happens trucking of grain into Chicago will probably cease.

A DELEGATE: Nothing is going to help us better than a 4½¢ rate into Peoria compared to 7½¢ now.

PRES. HUBBARD: The one thing that made possible the trucking of grain is spending of \$160,000,000 of tax monies to build concrete highways paralleling the railroads. Trucks ought to pay their share for interest and maintenance.

NEW OFFICERS

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the selection of L. W. Railsback, Weldon, pres.; Charles J. Potter, La Rose, 1st vice-pres.; L. B. Walton, Mayview, 2nd vice-pres.; F. E. Verry, Armstrong, treas.

DIRECTORS elected are N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; F. C. Dewey, Annawan; G. E. Mellen, Mazon, and C. T. Rees, Bradford. Thos. Ogden of Champaign was selected to take the place of Director Railsback on the Board.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Peoria Banquet

An excellent banquet featured Tuesday evening, closing the one-day convention. N. L. Hubbard of Mt. Pulaski was toastmaster.

Entertainment was in the able hands of Col. Jerry McQuade, a familiar figure to delegates attending conventions at Peoria, and Dr. Ballinger, the piano-playing part of the team furnished by the Peoria Board of Trade. Community singing, Scotch stories and voice and piano solos were the order of entertainment.

FRED J. CLUTTON, sec'y Chicago Board of Trade, made the address of the evening in a study on what we may expect from Washington. The "new deal" in political circles was considered in a hopeful light. His address will be published in a later number.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Protest Meddling with Marketing Methods

Economic Laws

WHEREAS, The existing methods of marketing grain, evolved through eighty years of trying experience and careful study, have proven most efficient and economical, and,

WHEREAS, Every attempt to interfere with the economic laws through the artificial regulation of grain prices has resulted in heavy losses and discouragement to producers,

WE, the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled at Peoria, this 9th day of May, 1933, deeply regret the disastrous results of the government's extravagant experiments in marketing grain.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we vigorously protest against any further meddling by academic theorists with the long-established methods of marketing grain, and we doubt the wisdom of any attempt by the government to limit or regulate the production of grain.

Railroads vs. Trucks

RECOGNIZING an equality of rights between all methods of public transportation, we urge a lowering of all public carrier rates, notably rail rates, inconsistent with prevailing grain values, and a consequent extension of regulations to highway trucking and all other means of transportation necessary to assure equitable competition and opportunity.

WE FURTHER RESOLVE to urge the railroad executives to immediately take necessary action to reduce prevailing excessive and prohibitive railroad rates on grain. If the railroads are to recover and retain their grain business the railroad rates must be sharply reduced as a measure to increase revenue and it is the sense of this meeting that any delay will prove costly and a loss of business difficult to recover.

Grades for Malting Barley

RESOLVED, That we petition the Sec'y of Agriculture to authorize establishing grades for malting barley, as present grades do not adequately provide proper standards for a malting value basis and the present grade of No. 2 special has a range in quality from feeding barley to malting barley. The establishing of malting grades would provide a more equitable basis to insure malting prices to the producer when such variety of barley is marketed.

In Memory

RESOLVED, That we honor the memory of two of our members who have been taken from us during the past year—Hester I. Baldwin, Decatur, Ill., one of the founders and for many years an executive of our ass'n, well known for his high ideals in personal and public life, and C. R. Lewis, Jacksonville, Ill., a prominent, substantial man in the grain trade who through the years has faithfully supported our ass'n.

Peoria Convention Notes

Registration was in charge of J. T. Peterson of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges for convention delegates.

A large number of ladies kept their husbands company on the Peoria trip and were interested listeners to the proceedings.

Souvenirs were pretty nearly back to normal with pencils, cigars and novelties freely distributed by leading terminal market firms.

Clear weather promoted attendance, and by noon the number was swelled by many interested in hearing the discussions on trucking.

In Attendance

Harry Quick, Tiskilwa, was the lone elevator builder present.

J. L. White of Allied Mills, Peoria, represented feed manufacturers.

RAILWAYS sent Harry E. Duval, V. R. Johnson, F. H. Law and W. C. Sutton, Chicago, and J. J. Stevens, Peoria.

THE SEED TRADE sent Guy F. Davis, Lebanon, Ind.; W. G. Kelley, Peoria, and Fred H. Weeks of K. & A. Seed Co., Peoria.

BLOOMINGTON sent E. L. Henninger of Ass'n of Commerce and Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE FRATERNITY was represented by H. A. Canham of Millers' Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n, Alton; J. T. Peterson, Grain Dealers' Fire Ins. Co., Decatur, and A. R. Schroeder, Millers' Nat'l. Ins. Co., Chicago.

LADIES PRESENT were Misses Marjorie Berg, Danvers; Bernice Daley, Oak Hill, and Marie Musselman, Danvers; Mesdames Ralph B. Allen, Allerton; L. A. Tripp, Assumption; W. M. Hirshey, Chicago, and Chas. A. Wilson, St. Louis.

SUPPLY TRADE was represented by E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works, Decatur, and Geo. J. Betzelberger (Decatur), W. D. Clark (Chicago), H. F. Graves (Galesburg), all of Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; J. M. Deck, Kewanee; Frank McGrew, Chicago, and J. B. Sowa, Delavan.

TERMINAL MARKETS sent representatives as follows:

FORT WAYNE—C. G. Egly.

INDIANAPOLIS—O. P. Larimore, Lew Hill, C. H. McEwan and Ed K. Shepperd.

DECATUR—J. Clark, H. W. Corman, E. B. Evans, J. C. Hight and H. W. Glessner.

ST. LOUIS—A. H. Beardsley, H. L. Boudreau, Arthur H. Davis, L. F. Schultz, F. J. Sommer, Chas. A. Wilson, S. A. Whitehead, Nanson Com. Co., and R. R. DeArmond, Sec'y Merchants Exchange.

CHICAGO—O. J. Bader; Jack Brennan and John Plotnicky of J. E. Brennan & Co.; J. A. Freeman and K. B. Pierce of J. E. Bennett & Co.; George E. Booth, W. F. Andrews (Peoria), and Wm. Tucker, all of Lamson Bros. & Co.; E. H. Farley; Gordon Hannah; D. W. Jones (Kankakee); Wm. Hirshey and P. E. Kries of J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.; W. G. Nelson (Macomb); J. A. Nosek and J. H. Summers of E. W. Bailey & Co.; Robt. W. Leetch, E. S. Rosenbaum, Jr., and J. H. Wheeler, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; John A. Peters (Mason City); C. R. Phillips (Champaign); Jas. P. Ryan; C. L. Ray; H. R. Sawyer of J. H. Dole & Co.; M. L. Vehon; Virgil A. Wiese (Champaign), also Fred H. Clutton, Sec'y, Chicago Board of Trade.

ILLINOIS SHIPPERS present were: Ralph B. Allen, Allerton; W. F. Allison, Mason City; Roy Atherton, Walnut; Otis J. Bear, Kempton; M. C. Bishop, Delavan; H. G. Bjelland, Millbrook; W. W. Boughton, Chenoa; J. A. Eridson, Thawville; H. L. Carter, Garber; Fred F. Current, Sidell; J. E. Collins, Tuscola; Earl E. Davis, Toulon; Leo and Russell Delaney, Wapella; F. C. Dewey, Annawan; H. M. Dewey, Camp Grove; D. F. Ehrhardt, Chenoa; J. E. Elson, Meadows;

J. C. Fielding, Ogden; A. K. Foster, Buda; I. M. Funk, Kernan; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; H. C.

Gring, Farmers City; H. H. Harms, Chenoa; John H. Hildebrands, San Jose; F. W. Hill, Leeland; Glenn B. Hill, Mansfield; H. A. Hillmer, Freeport; R. Hippen, Forrest; G. H. Hubbard and Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; John F. Hubbard (Chesterville), Lincoln P. O.; John W. Horton, Ficklin; M. B. Hyde, Champaign; O. P. Johnson, Donovan; V. S. Johnston, Sidney;

Chas. P. Kennell, Camp Grove; Clark C. King, Pittsfield; C. C. Kingdon, El Paso; M. A. Kirk, Bondville; W. W. Lühring, Weston; Chester Maddox, Sidell; M. C. McGuire, Maroa; M. McMichael, Lawrenceville; G. E. Mellen, Mazon; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; John Osterbur, Ridgeville; C. W. Parry, Chenoa; Chas. J. Potter, La Rose;

L. W. Railsback, Weldon; R. J. Railsback, Hopevale; C. T. Rees, Broadmoor; H. C. Ringle, Cambridge; J. H. Schumacher, Verona; J. A. Simpson, Minonk; H. A. Stotler, Streator; H. A. Stone, Mineral; G. H. Spainhower, Blandinsville; C. A. Stout, Moweaqua; R. A. Strong, Earlville; L. A. Tripp, Assumption; L. M. Walker, Gilman; L. B. Walton, Mayview; C. B. Wesley, Sidney; R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; Paul E. Wiese, Newman; B. S. Williams, Sheffield.

Chicago Board to Co-operate with Administration

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, has recently sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

On the occasion of the passage by the senate of the farm relief bill, I wish to pledge to you and your associates charged with administration of the act, the hearty co-operation of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Fully conscious of the responsibility resting upon the exchanges in the expeditious distribution of the grain crops, we shall make every possible endeavor to maintain the present efficient machinery of marketing. We are confident of full co-operation of your administration in keeping the markets free and liquid so that they may promptly absorb all hedges from the country at prices which mean prosperity for the farmer.

Evils of Government in Grain Business

[Concluded from page 326.]

tion to the end that the inflow of goods and the outflow of farm products shall be well balanced.

I wish to emphasize further the following factors as vitally important in agricultural recovery:

1. We must not attempt to restrict production.

2. Regain foreign markets through tariff adjustments to provide a freer exchange of goods and use of international credit balances for commercial trading purposes.

3. Use of every instrumentality of government to free rather than restrict our domestic and foreign markets.

So far as farm purchasing power is concerned, it is folly to ask our wheat producers to stop growing wheat when there is starvation and suffering in many parts of the world. Restricted production also may mean ultimate bankruptcy for railroads, implement manufacturers and allied industries, as well as the grain trade. It is not a question of crop production. The Almighty, with rain and sunshine, has always regulated that. It is very probable that any surplus of wheat carried over this year will be necessary for our domestic requirements owing to the poor prospect for next year's crop. It is a matter of distribution and removing the shackles from our system of free, open competitive markets.

At the present time we have in Kansas City elevators and mills more than 50 million bushels of wheat. It must be realized that this is a huge amount of wheat and is sufficient to supply the bread needs of this entire nation for more than two months. It is our desire, and every effort is exerted, to keep this wheat moving and constantly seeking new outlets. This we cannot do when our government competes with us, selling grain under cost and driving our customers to other shores. With an active demand such as normally exists when our markets are free from interference, terminal elevators accomplished several turnovers a year, which gets rid of our surplus, enhances prices and places millions of dollars of new money in circulation in the grass roots where it finds its way back to industrial regions in payment for the things the farmers have to buy.

The aim of unfettered commerce is increased production and wider distribution of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life and every restriction that checks commercial enterprises and blocks access to natural markets must find as unsound any and all effort to legislate prosaically react in the shape of decreased employment and lowered standards of existence.

In conclusion I cannot too vigorously condemn farmers' markets and the distributing system regulated only by natural law, as uncertainty caused by these efforts has always resulted in lower prices to the farmer.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—A \$20,000 feed mill is to be built by the Arizona Feed & Seed Ass'n.

ARKANSAS

Harrisburg, Ark.—J. D. Maddox has moved his corn and feed mill to the former Hamilton Shop Bldg., where he has more room for grain bins and more feed storage space.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Edward L. Eyre & Co., whose headquarters are in this city, have purchased one of the three co-operative grain warehouses in this state recently sold by the Farmers National Grain Corp. The other two are said to have been bot by private individuals.

Gerber, Cal.—The California Alfalfa Mill is now operating on the new crop of alfalfa, the output for the season to be about 2,100 tons of dehydrated hay, the entire output to be disposed of to the Poultry Producers of Central California. This dehydrating plant was built last year.

CANADA

Gleichen, Alta.—The United Grain Growers elevator burned last month; loss, \$25,000.

Wembley, Alta.—The erection of a new flour mill is contemplated by the Wembley Flour Mills Co., cost, including machinery, to be \$35,000.

Fergus, Ont.—James Wilson & Sons, Ltd., oatmeal plant, one of the oldest of its kind in Canada, has been sold to George Walkey, of Harrison, Ont., who will operate it, Mr. Wilson taking an advisory interest in the management. The capacity of the plant is 275 barrels daily. Mr. Wilson has given up active ownership of the plant on account of his health.

Vancouver, B. C.—J. E. Hall, head of the grain company bearing his name and former pres. of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., was married to Miss Elsie Bridge, export manager for Buckersfields, Ltd., a prominent feed house, on Apr. 25. The Grain Exchange Division of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange presented a gift of a silver tea service.

Winnipeg, Man.—Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan died at his home in this city on Apr. 14, at the age of 87 years. In 1877 he was active in the organization of a grain exchange and was elected its first president. He built a flour mill in 1876, where the Grain Exchange now stands. He served for more than 10 years in the Manitoba Legislature and was also lieutenant-governor of the province for two terms.

ILLINOIS

Reynolds, Ill.—The Reynolds Elvtr. has joined the Illinois Grain Corp. set-up.

Saunemin, Ill.—The Saunemin Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 10-ton wagon scale.

Kirkville, Ill.—W. W. Sentel has replaced T. F. Keim as operator of the elevator here.

Decatur, Ill.—The Decatur Milling Co. is installing additional machinery for flaking white corn for brewers.

Nekoma, Ill.—A 10-ton type "S" truck scale is being installed by the Galva Farmers Grain & Co-op. Ass'n here.

Wapella, Ill.—An improved truck scale is being installed at the local elevator of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co.

Lynn Center, Ill.—We expect to iron-clad the roof on our warehouse and motor room this summer.—N. H. Swanson.

Saybrook, Ill.—G. C. Tjardis, of Emington, has bot the site of the Saybrook Elevator that burned some months ago and contemplates building an elevator.

Mason City, Ill.—W. F. Allison & Sons are installing a 10-ton truck scale here and at Hubly (Mason City p. o.).

Pana, Ill.—The motor in the elevator of the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. has been replaced with a 20-h.p. Muncie Oil Engine.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has repaired its distributor, put in a belt leg, and an augur feed to the leg.

Kincaid, Ill.—The elevator of the Midland Grain Co. is being overhauled and the building is being covered with iron.

Altona, Ill.—We will install a one-ton vertical feed mixer in our feed grinding plant soon.—Carl Severine, Altona Feed Mills.

Decatur, Ill.—Thos. G. Craig is now manager of the local office of E. J. Feehery & Co., succeeding Joseph E. McElroy on Apr. 15.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Sheldon Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an all-steel Kewanee Truck Lift and made other repairs to its elevator.

Dalton City, Ill.—The elevator of the Dalton City Farmers Grain Co. has been overhauled, and a new lineshaft and clutch installed.

Decatur, Ill.—On Apr. 9 the ignition of an electric light cord used in the bins of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. caused slight damage.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We have covered cupolas and roofs of both our elevators with galvanized roofing.—Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

El Paso, Ill.—Omer North, 74, for many years pres. of the El Paso Elvtr. Co., and well known in Illinois grain circles, died of a paralytic stroke on May 8.

Maroa, Ill.—W. C. McGuire, as McGuire Grain Co., is operating his old elevator, which has heretofore been under lease to the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Weldon, Ill.—The tank of the light plant here has been bot by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has moved it to the elevator property and will use it in handling oil.

Nekoma, Ill.—We expect to install a 15-ton truck scale just before corn picking time, probably about September.—C. C. Miller, Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Johnson Siding (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—The asbestos is being removed from the outside of the elevator of the East Lincoln Farmers Co-op. Co. and is being replaced with iron.

Griggsville, Ill.—The Griggsville Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator was closed by the sheriff Apr. 12, to satisfy a mortgage given the Illinois State Bank at Quincy, which could not be met.

Fairmount, Ill.—Mr. Jackson, formerly manager of the Catlin Grain Co.'s elevator, later operating his own elevators for a time, now manages the Fairmount Grain Co.'s elevator.

Pekin, Ill.—Turner-Hudnut Grain Co. has replaced the steam power in its south elevator with a 50-h.p. Westinghouse Enclosed Motor, and is covering the sides of the elevator with metal.

Springfield, Ill.—An occupation tax of 1½% on all receipts would be levied upon all but farmers under a bill introduced by Senator Simon Lantz under the auspices of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.

Ophiem, Ill.—We have installed a new 5-h.p. G. E. enclosed motor in the cupola of our elevator to drive the leg. This summer we expect to cover the elevator with iron.—Lyman Gustus, Ophiem Grain Co.

Pontiac, Ill.—James Harrison, manager of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co.'s elevator, was the guest speaker at the Kiwanis Club at its noonday luncheon on Apr. 26. His subject was "Agricultural Legislation."

Monmouth, Ill.—John C. South, formerly an extensive grain operator in this section of the state, having had elevators in this town and several other Warren County towns, died at his home in Anadarko, Okla., Apr. 27.

Heyworth, Ill.—A 50,000-bu. cribbed storage addition is being built to the elevator of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co. The old 30,000-bu. addition is also being rebuilt of cribbing. These additions are being clad with iron.

Nauvoo, Ill.—The mill recently purchased by D. W. Gregory, formerly of Keota, Ia., is the feed mill of the former Nauvoo Milling & Grocery Co. Mr. Gregory will do all kinds of feed grinding, also mix and grind poultry mashes.

St. Anne, Ill.—The Kerr Grain Co. will not rebuild the elevator that burned early in March, the fire being caused by sparks from a locomotive. The company has another elevator, situated about a block from the one that burned.

Milmine, Ill.—George W. Hay, who conducted a grain office here for a number of years, died at his home in San Angelo, Tex., Apr. 11, at the age of 71 years. He had made his home in Texas for the past 26 years. His widow survives him.

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Milling Co., a new concern, has taken over the Mason City Feed Mill, formerly owned and operated by Charles Copper, who retires. Ward Montgomery, who was with Charles Pancake when he operated the mill, will be in charge.

Radford, Ill.—A 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator with four large bins and six small ones, is being built in connection with the old elevator of the Radford Grain Co. Union Iron Works machinery is being installed. The old elevator will be used for storage.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a 35-h.p. gas motor to operate the corn sheller, replacing a motor that has been in service 25 years. The company is also installing a wide, heavy belt with buckets instead of chain buckets for handling grain.

Alsey, Ill.—A. J. Barrett, who has been in the grain business for 26 years in different points in this state, has leased the 15,000-bu. elevator here, the only one at this point, and will operate it under the name of Barrett & Co. He contemplates making some improvements.

Bartonville, Ill.—A heavy wind storm, May 1, broke several windows in the plant of the Allied Mills, Inc., ripped off part of the metal covering of a conveyor gallery between the elevator and the mill, leveled a company garage, and uprooted two trees in front of the office.

Champlin (Fairbury p. o.), Ill.—James Hogan, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, slipped and fell from the top of a box car he was about to move to the elevator for loading, on Apr. 27, badly injuring both ankles and getting numerous bruises. He was taken to the hospital.

Bloomington, Ill.—August J. Beier, for many years a grain buyer of this city, died at the home of his daughter at Georgetown, Ill., Apr. 25, following a paralytic stroke. Mr. Beier, who was 78 years of age, had lived here until two years ago. His widow, five children and a number of grandchildren survive him.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Eastern Illinois and western Indiana grain dealers in the vicinity of this city, to the number of 20 met here at the "Ritz" on the evening of Apr. 25 for their quarterly dinner and get-together meeting. George Slingoff, manager of the local office of M. L. Vehon & Co., grain commission, presided.

Springfield, Ill.—The waste from hiring farm advisors to increase and a Farm Board to decrease production of grain may not be the worst evil of the present situation. Apparently the greater danger lies in the powerful political machine that has developed and which strong-arms Congress and the state legislatures into making enormous, yet useless, appropriations. It has been found necessary to raise the state tax rate from 39 cents to 50 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation. Now additional revenues are to be raised by the Sales Tax. In the face of this emergency, why should the state continue to appropriate large sums of money for work that is not needed?—Dr. Luckey.

Ohlman, Ill.—The large elevator here owned by the Ohlman Grain Co. and operated by the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., of Decatur, burned at about 6 p. m., Saturday, Apr. 29, fire originating in the cob house. About 5,000 bus. of oats, 3,000 bus. of corn, 1,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of soy beans were destroyed; loss, approximately \$20,000; partly insured.

Abingdon, Ill.—V. C. Brown, at one time operating an elevator at Nekoma, Ill., under the title of Nekoma Grain Co., which he sold to Mr. Butler, has leased the Earl Yocum elevator on the M. & St. L. R. R., and is putting it in repair with the intention of buying grain here this season. Previous to going to Nekoma Mr. Brown was manager of several different farmers' elevators.

Odell, Ill.—The elevator of the Valley Grain Co., together with 18,000 bus. of grain, was burned Sunday night, May 7; fully insured. The office, scales and a flat oat warehouse were saved. The elevator will be rebuilt. Lightning may have caused the fire, but burglars broke into the office and scattered papers about in a vain search for money. Burglars also broke into the Farmers Elvtr. the same night.

Stark, Ill.—There are two elevators at this point and one at Wady Petra (Stark p.o.) that have been leased by the Wyoming Grain Co. and are managed by Francis Ryan. They have a capacity of 45,000 bus. and are located on the Rock Island line. Necessary improvements and machinery will be installed by Foster Bros., owners. They are operated as Stark Elvtr., Francis Ryan, manager.—Stark Elvtr., Francis Ryan, mgr.

Eldorado, Ill.—T. Y. Williams, elevator proprietor of Junction, Ill., has presented a project to build an elevator here with money secured as a loan from local people. Charles Morehead & Son, of Norris City, elevator owners, have proposed to build a mill here. No action had been taken on either proposal at last report. Last fall the local Chamber of Commerce appointed a com'te to look into the matter of securing a grain elevator for this point.

Springfield, Ill.—Several bills are before the Illinois State Legislature favoring further restrictions on motor trucks and buses traversing the state's highways, one of which is Senate Bill No. 316, described in the Mar. 22 Journals. Another bill was introduced in the House by Representative Maurice O. Kalahar, of Bloomington, and provides for the control of buses and trucks at the hands of the State Commerce Commission and for the imposition of a mile tax on commercial vehicles of one mill per gross ton for each mile traveled over the state highway. In another of the bills the gross weight of trucks would be limited to 15,000 pounds, instead of 40,000 as at present. The length of single units would be limited to 25 feet, and combined units to 30 feet. The Commerce Commission would be given the power to fix rates and fares.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for May has been set at 6% per annum.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000, an advance of \$100 over previous sales.

T. J. Friel's application for clearing house membership has been approved by the directors of the Board of Trade.

E. A. Pierce & Co. has bot a membership in the clearing house and is now clearing its own grain futures transactions on the Board of Trade.

Sam & Levy Hay & Grain Co., incorporated; incorporators: Julius Silverstein, Harold Rosenstein, Cecil Marggrof; to deal in grain products of all kinds.

Charles H. Witthoeft died very unexpectedly at his desk with F. S. Lewis & Co., with which firm he was associated, on Apr. 11, at the age of 63 years. At the age of 12 years Mr. Witthoeft started as office boy with Gerstenberg & Co. and remained with that firm until its retirement a few years ago, when he connected with Lewis & Co. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Homer Russell, at one time one of the most prominent brokers on the Board of Trade, died at the King Home for Old Men Apr. 28, at the age of 78 years, death resulting from an infection which developed after he stubbed his toe in his room four days previously. Mr. Russell was a member of the Board of Trade from 1885 until 1915, when he retired and sold his membership. One son survives him.

The Grain Market Analysts Club and the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants will hold a joint session in the Hamilton Club Tuesday evening, May 16, at which all grain dealers will be most welcome. James E. Bennett will be toastmaster. Roger P. Annan, of St. Louis, express, of the Merchants Exchange, and Wayne Dinsmore, of the Horse Ass'n of America, will be the speakers. A real treat is in store for those in attendance, and this will insure a large gathering.

The Grain Market Analysts Club celebrated the recent advance in grain markets on the 27th ult., with a dinner in the grill room of the Board of Trade Bldg., and a very interesting and enlightening address was given by Col. T. A. Siqueland, of the First National Bank, on "Economic Conditions in Continental Europe." Pointed questions hurled at the Colonel after he had finished his formal address, showed the deep interest being taken by the trade in European conditions and our medium of exchange. In the course of his address the Colonel said, "The deflation of the dollar and the increase in value of foreign currencies will to a certain extent help the foreign trade of the United States. If carried far enough it could help restore our export wheat business."

On Apr. 27 Logan & Bryan, pioneer grain and security brokers, having branches thruout the United States and Canada, announced their retirement from business, effective as soon as the accounts of their customers could be transferred to other brokers. The firm was organized more than a half century ago by Frank G. Logan and Benjamin Bryan, Sr., Mr. Logan retiring from the firm in 1901, and Mr. Bryan continuing down to the present. This firm was the first to provide wire service to Canada and west of Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Today it has 60,000 miles of leased wires. In this city, accounts will be transferred to E. A. Pierce & Co., which firm will also take over the accounts in Grand Rapids, Mich., San Francisco and Seattle; Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co. will take the accounts in Omaha, Neb.; Paine, Webber & Co., in Duluth, Minn.; J. S. Bache & Co., Oil City, Pa.; E. F. Hutton & Co., Los Angeles, San Diego, Coronado, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Hollywood and Beverly Hills, Cal.; Jenks, Gwynne & Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. Part of the personnel in each of the branches will be retained by the various firms taking over the accounts of those branches.

The following business changes affecting members have been announced by the Board of Trade: Herbert L. Dillon, Thomas C. Eastman, James P. Magill, Philip M. Brown, Gilmer Siler, Winthrop Sargent, Jr., Loring Dam, H. Lawrence Jones and Arthur C. Boyce, partners of Eastman, Dillon & Co., have formed a new firm under the same name; Vern Kennison and R. C. Start have formed the partnership of Kennison & Start; John Melady & Co. dissolved Apr. 27 and a new partnership under the same firm name was formed, consisting of John Melady, William J. Melady, Wilfrid F. Rosar and Bernard W. Rosar as general partners. Memberships recently transferred are as follows: Ernest W. Taylor, Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., Stephen J. Spain, Edward V. Hemelryk, Estate of Warren E. Stacks, Joshua Chilton, Harry B. Lake, Charles Griffith, Frank J. Murphy, Timothy J. Kiley. John R. Mauff, formerly sec'y of the Board of Trade and earlier active in the barley trade, has posted his membership for transfer. Aage Bendixsen and Walter A. Hardy, both of New York City; Ernest L. Cardle, asst general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Lines; Joseph A. Rushton and John W. Smart, of Chicago, were recently admitted to membership on the board.

INDIANA

Edinburg, Ind.—It is reported that the Suckow Milling Co. has taken over the Community Mill here.

Foresman, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. recently completed installation of a new sheller at its plant here.

Julian (Foresman p. o.), Ind.—A new scale has been installed in the elevator of the Standard Elvtr. Co. here.

Rockport, Ind.—R. W. Richards & Son's grain elevator burned at 1 a. m. Apr. 25; loss, \$4,000; cause of fire unknown.

Kendallville, Ind.—The Steckley Feed Mill was damaged by fire late in March, caused by explosion of accumulated gas in the engine pit.

Portland, Ind.—The Haynes Milling Co. recently installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Rochester, Ind.—James L. Brooke is the new proprietor of W. H. Deniston's elevator here. Besides grain he will handle feed, seed and coal.

Warren, Ind.—John Carry died Apr. 27 from blood poisoning caused by getting his hand caught in a grain elevator machine several days before.

Converse, Ind.—The I. C. C. has granted the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. permission to abandon 26 miles of railroad between Converse and Mathews.

Grass Creek, Ind.—Hirsh Bros. have installed a large 22-foot truck scale at their elevator to accommodate the increasing truck business and for the safety of their weights. The scale was bot of W. W. Pearson.

Millersburg, Ind.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co. has not sold its elevator here and the management is the same as always.—Ora Bott, mgr. Lyon & Greenleaf Co. (The company was reported a year ago as having sold its feed mill.)

Treaty, Ind.—Warren Sheffield, formerly with the A. B. Martin Grain Co., of this place, has become manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Charles Dyson. Later in the season new machinery is to be added to the elevator.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Harold Gray, with the Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., also chairman of the transportation com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered an interesting address on "Transportation" before the Lions Club, at Darlington, Ind., Tuesday night, Apr. 25.

Sweetser, Ind.—Alfred Burge, who was born near this town and at one time had an interest in the elevator here, died from a self-inflicted bullet wound recently, at the age of 63 years. Several years ago he founded the Burge Packing Co., which was forced into bankruptcy a few weeks ago.

Pierceton, Ind.—We have bot the Kraus & Apfelbaum elevator and will operate it under the name of the Pierceton Elvtr. Co., and our manager will be Merritt Bennett. We intend to change the grinding equipment and install a feed mixer immediately. We will also handle grain, coal, feed, seeds, wool, etc.—Wakarusa Milling Co..

Greenwood, Ind.—Due to increasing business, the Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. has just completed the erection of a new building, 32x16 feet, of frame construction (which may later be brick veneered). A few months ago the company started a hatchery in connection with its feed business and the new department has been well patronized.

Peru, Ind.—Members of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n met with the ass'n's directors at the Beress Hotel, this city, on the evening of Apr. 8 to discuss matters of interest to the elevator men. E. F. Johnson, M. R. Myers and F. S. Betz spoke, and Sec'y Rumsyre sketched an outline of things to be done during the coming year.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Sec'y Sale of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n is asking members to suggest subjects for discussion at the mid-summer meeting.

Stafford & Murray (headquarters Muncie), operating elevators at Raymond and Medford (both Muncie p. o.), have reinstated their membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Gross Income Tax Division has made interpretations of the new sales tax law to include amounts received for sale or exchange of tangible and intangible property, services, commissions and other emoluments however designated. The tax on those engaged in retailing or personal service is 1%, wholesaling, jobbing, manufacturing, mining and agriculture, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. On installment sales the tax accrues when the installments are paid. Tax would accrue on a load of coal exchanged for a load of corn, at the value of the corn.

Public hearings before the Public Service Commission on new schedules of light and power rates offered by the Northern Indiana Power Co. to various cities in the northern half of the state met with the approval of the Commission and the following rates will soon be authorized for power uses: First 100 kwh. at 7.0c net; next 200 kwh. at 5.0c net; next 200 kwh. at 4.5c net; next 500 kwh. at 3.6c net; next 4,000 kwh. at 3.1c net; over 5,000 kwh. at 2.6c net. Minimum charge: First 25 h.p. at \$1 per h.p.; over 25 h.p. at 50c per h.p.—Secy Fred K. Sale.

IOWA

Bagley, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. remodel its local annex.

Morning Sun, Ia.—The Morning Sun Elevator Co.'s elevator and equipment was sold at auction last month, the directors buying it in for \$1,000.

Buckingham, Ia.—George Beenken, manager of the Buckingham Grain Co.'s elevator, has the sympathy of friends in the loss of his wife, who died Apr. 12.

Melvin, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s coal sheds and stock is reported to have been sold at public sale, on May 6, on account of a judgment against the company.

Marcus, Ia.—W. E. Willey's elevator burned at 8:30 p. m., Apr. 29; loss, about \$6,000; partly insured. Cause of fire was lightning; about 4,000 bus. of grain burned also.

Persia, Ia.—The Bowles Grain Co. contemplates tearing down its old elevator and building a modern type of elevator on the same site, to be completed before the new crop.

Colo, Ia.—A severe hailstorm did considerable damage in this territory the last week in April. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is replacing roofs on the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator which were damaged in this storm.

Truesdale, Ia.—It is reported that the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. is being re-organized into a stock company. Altho daily press reports in March stated that the Quaker Oats Co. had bot the elevator, that deal fell thru.

Lake City, Ia.—On Apr. 21, in the office of the plant owned by Mrs. G. W. Mighell, a blaze resulting from a short circuit in a radio damaged the radio and set fire to a calendar which was hanging on the wall back of the radio.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—William Larson, pres. of the National Farmers Co-op. Elevator Insurance Co., of Iowa, died at his farm home in the southern part of this county, Apr. 24, at the age of 83 years.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—Fire in the Farmers Co-op. Exchange's elevator, Apr. 17, was put out by the quick action of the fire department before much damage had been done. The fire was believed to have been caused by a sparking motor running in a dust filled room.

Arlington, Ia.—Managers of farmers' co-operative grain elevators to the number of 22 met at a 7:30 o'clock dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Apr. 27, and enjoyed a round table discussion of their problems. It was a district meeting of the Northwest Iowa Managers Ass'n.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Raven Milling Co.'s feed mill, owned by T. S. Simpson, of Omaha, which was damaged by fire several years ago, has been repaired and put into condition to operate again. A new cupola and roof were put on the plant and a storage room added.

Bloomfield, Ia.—The New Way Feed Co., G. O. Summers, owner, recently installed a new feed mill, power for which is supplied by a 40-h.p. electric motor. During the last few weeks the company has been manufacturing more than half a car of feed each week.—A. T.

Kanawha, Ia.—The loss on H. H. Veldhouse's 45,000-bu. elevator, which burned Apr. 21, as reported in the Journals last number, was \$15,000; nearly 10,000 bus. of grain was destroyed also, including 8,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn and 500 of barley. Cause of fire unknown; loss covered by insurance.

Bondurant, Ia.—The April meeting of the grain dealers of this territory was held here, the Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion Post serving a turkey dinner in the evening, and V. R. Dillavau, of the Farmers Grain Co., and J. C. Smay, of the Clark Brown Grain Co., acting as hosts to the dealers.

Chester, Ia.—The cause of the fire that destroyed E. E. Fergusson's elevator last month (reported in the Journals last number) was defective wiring, the fire originating near the main shaft. This house was formerly owned by the Hunting Elevator Co., which retired from business last fall. The elevator will not be rebuilt.

Gravity, Ia.—Shortly after midnight, Apr. 26, the feed mill here, owned by S. M. Neely and operated by L. A. McCoy, burned from fire of unknown origin; the building, machinery and feed were all destroyed. No insurance was carried on the mill and the feed and probably not on the building (owned by Gus O'Connell, of Corning).

Shenandoah, Ia.—J. W. Rhea has bot from the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co. the old elevator just west of Johnson Bros. Mill and is wrecking it for the lumber. The elevator was erected in 1904 by the Practical Milling Co., and later the property passed into the hands of the receiver of the First National Bank, who sold the building to the Henry Field Co., which later sold it to the light company. It has recently been regarded as a fire hazard.

Nevada, Ia.—The office safe of the Deola Milling Co. was blown open during the night of Apr. 21 and its contents stolen. Nine days later the stolen notes and other papers were found by the sheriff and a searching party under a railroad culvert nearly a mile from this town, and a few days before this, a telegraph lineman found along the railroad right-of-way near here a 38-caliber gun, a flashlight, nitroglycerine bottle, soap and gloves belonging to the burglar.—Art Torkelson.

Lenox, Ia.—Firemen climbed to the top of the L. F. Davis elevator, Apr. 28, and succeeded in putting out a fire only a few feet below the roof, evidently caused by a hot boxing on a shaft at the top of the building, thus preventing what might have been a bad fire. As the house is nearly 90 feet high, the water pressure was hardly strong enough to reach the fire from the ground. Most of the damage from the blaze was confined to the roof, the total damage to building, machinery and grain being about \$1,000; loss covered by insurance.

KANSAS

Valley Falls, Kan.—Thomas A. Hatfield has leased the Ragan elevator, taking charge May 1.

Milford, Kan.—The elevator of the Aurora Flour Mills was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 19.

Norton, Kan.—The Peerless Flour Mills Co. sustained hail and wind damage to its mill plant recently.

Garden City, Kan.—Gasoline and oil have been added to the sidelines of the Western Terminal Grain Co. here.

Garden City, Kan.—The truck lift and air compressor at Elevator No. 1 of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. have recently been overhauled.

Maplehill, Kan.—Harry Anderson, who has been manager of the Farmers Union elevator for years, resigned recently to take up farm life.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Flour Mills Co. is installing a 350-h.p. synchronous motor in its "A" unit and a 400-h.p. motor in its "B" unit.

Winfield, Kan.—Hail tore up half the roof on the iron clad warehouse located between the office and power house of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Apr. 20.

Shields, Kan.—Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. has appointed V. C. Webb manager of the two elevators the company recently purchased here from the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co.

Horton, Kan.—Dr. C. B. Crawford is improving his hatchery by adding a mixing plant to his feed grinding department, John R. Thompson doing the work. With his new equipment, Dr. Crawford will make mixed poultry and livestock feed.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, which has had a lease on the former Sylvia Flour Mill's elevator for the past two years, is now the sole owner of the property. During the summer the property will be improved, in time for the new crop.

Garden Plain, Kan.—The Sommerhauser elevator here, operated by the Kansas Milling Co., has been repaired and re-opened for business. C. E. R. Winthrop, of Wichita, a representative of the company, is in charge at present, with Ed Sommerhauser as assistant. In about a month or so it is likely that Mr. Sommerhauser will be manager.

Buhler, Kan.—J. J. Buhler, treas. and vice-pres. of the Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., died, following an operation, on Apr. 21, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Buhler was born in Russia, his parents emigrating to this country when he was a year old and settling in Kansas. His father owned the first flour mill in the Russian Empire that was run by steam power. Mr. Buhler is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

Wichita, Kan.—T. C. Thatcher, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Red Star Milling Co., a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc., to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Roger S. Hurd, and J. L. Walker, vice-pres. of the Red Star Co., has been given the additional office of general manager. Mr. Thatcher was for many years head of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., being one of the owners, together with Frank Kell and others, and when the Kell group of mills and elevators was merged with General Mills, Mr. Thatcher was appointed directing head of the Texas units, and later of the Oklahoma units also.

2 + 2 = ?

It's just as easy to find the answer to your grain weevil problem.

Best Fumigation Results + Easiest Application

ANSUL GRAIN FUMIGANT

Kills weevil in all stages. Non-inflammable. Has no injurious effect upon the gluten content of grain.

Apply ANSUL GRAIN FUMIGANT to any type of bin, closed or open top. Treat the loaded bin simply by sprinkling the liquid fumigant over the surface of the grain. No apparatus required. No interruption of routine.

For particulars and prices write to

T. L. O'Shea, 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois

All 'phones Franklin 4423 (Sales Agent for Ansul Chemical Co., Marinette, Wis.)

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Newton, Kan.—The mill plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 12.

Emporia, Kan.—Soden's Mill, built in 1859 on the Cottonwood River just south of this city and which has been closed for eight years, ever since the death of Justin Soden, will be opened soon. F. J. and L. H. Anderson, of Topeka, experienced millers, having leased the property. The mill is now being remodeled and thoroughly renovated, the machinery repaired and reconditioned and some new machinery added. Feed and flour will be manufactured.

Wichita, Kan.—J. W. Craig, prominent grain man of this city, president of the Craig Grain Co., was killed in an auto accident near Pratt, Kan., on May 3, dying an hour later in a hospital in that city, from internal injuries. Mr. Craig was driving a one-ton truck at the time of the accident and was on his way to one of his farms to get a load of feed to take to another one, and it is believed that the accident was caused by a tire blowing out. The truck turned over several times and he was crushed by the side of the car, suffering severe internal injuries to abdomen and lungs. Mr. Craig, who was 65 years of age, had been active in the business life of this city for a quarter of a century. Besides his grain interests, he was the head of the Craig & Craig Oil Co., and chairman of the board of the Union National Bank. He was prominent in fraternal and civic work. His widow and one son survive him.

KENTUCKY

Providence, Ky.—The Phoenix Milling Co., reported in the Journals last number as having bot the mill here and opened it for business, has incorporated; capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: Edgar M., Elmer D. and Anna B. Young, all of Providence.

Bowling Green, Ky.—A small shed at the Bowling Green Milling Co.'s plant caught fire at 1:15 a. m., Apr. 29, but due to the quick action of the fire department little damage was done. It was believed that the fire was caused either by sparks from a locomotive or by hoboes sleeping in the shed.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Joseph C. Legg, formerly of John C. Legg & Co., grain commission merchants, has completely recovered from his recent illness.—R. C. N.

The members of the Baltimore Flour Club will enjoy a crab feast at the Ambassador Apartments, after the regular business session of the Club May 17.—R. C. N.

James V. Onell, licensed grain inspector of the Chamber of Commerce for some years, has accepted an assignment as licensed grain inspector of the Richmond (Va.) Grain Exchange.—R. C. N.

The following new members were elected at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce May 8: Fred. H. Magoon, Baltimore manager, Farm Service Stores, Inc.; J. A. Williamson, 5th, with Dennis & Co.; Philip H. Thompson, stock dealer.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Lapeer, Mich.—The Farm Buro Service, Inc., has installed a Haines Feed Mixer.

Dundee, Mich.—H. M. Greene, of Colorado, will manage the alfalfa feed mill under construction here for the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., as reported in the Journals last number.

North Branch, Mich.—On May 1 the elevator of the Wallace & Morley Co. was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, causing the wall of the attached warehouse to fall over and thereby exposing some of the stock to the weather.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—A large portion of the roof of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator was blown off in a severe windstorm accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, May 1, and the wheat, oats, rye and corn in four large bins was soaked with water.

Sturgis, Mich.—The Sturgis Grain Co. has enlarged a shed near its office, enclosed it, put in a cement floor and windows and doors and will use it as a display room for machinery.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan House on May 5 voted a graduated annual license fee for chain stores, by a vote of 85 to 5. The fee would range from \$10 for a second store up to \$250 for each additional unit in chains of 25 or more stores.

Orange (r. d. from Ionia), Mich.—John Schlosser has built a 16,000 bu. elevator on his 1,700-acre farm here. It will be operated by electric power and up-to-date machinery will be installed. The elevator was reconstructed from material salvaged from an old elevator at Shiloh.

North Branch, Mich.—One of the elevators of the North Branch Elvtr. Co. burned early in the morning of May 2; loss, over \$50,000. The elevator contained a quantity of seed grain. Altho the origin of the fire was not definitely determined, it was thot it might have been incendiary.

Atwater (Bad Axe p. o.), Mich.—The former Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned early Sunday morning, Apr. 30; loss, \$25,000; partly insured; it contained about 7,000 bus. of grain and beans. The elevator was built about 20 years ago by the Farmers Co., but after several years the enterprise proved unsuccessful and the company was later dissolved. The elevator became the property of the Hubbard Bank, at Bad Axe, about a year ago on a mortgage foreclosure. It will probably not be rebuilt.

Homer, Mich.—Clinton J. Waterman, pres. of this village, has been appointed temporary receiver for the Cortright Milling Co. The appointment was made following the filing of a bill of complaint by George Rising, one of the stockholders in the company, asking that a receiver be appointed and authorized to continue operation of the company as a going concern until its affairs can be settled and the business sold. The company's only obligations are some debts which are not considered excessive. The plant includes elevator, feed mill and flour mill.

MINNESOTA

Marshall, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Porter, Minn., has opened a feed store at this point.

Cloquet, Minn.—A one-ton batch mixer has been installed in the feed department of the Cloquet Co-op. Ass'n.

Monticello, Minn.—The Farm Supply Co. is operating its elevators at this point and at Buffalo this season.

Fairmont, Minn.—William J. Delaney, former local manager of the Pletch Grain Co.'s elevator, died at Milwaukee recently.

Winona, Minn.—A batch mixer has been installed by the Winona Flour & Feed Co., which is now making a full line of feeds.

Florence, Minn.—The local elevator and feed mill of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. has been reopened, with Peter Melby, of Russell, as manager.

Claremont, Minn.—Mr. Duncan is now the sole owner of the Duncan Elvtr. Co., the new name of what was formerly the Duncan-Kidder Elvtr. Co.

Hardwick, Minn.—E. I. Harding, for many years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at his home after a two months' illness.

Duluth, Minn.—Walter Stanger is a new member of the Board of Trade. He has opened an office here for L. Dreyfus & Co., Parisian grain importers, with whom he is now associated. He was formerly with the Itasca Elvtr. Co. of this city. J. P. Young is also a new member of the Board of Trade.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—The Kanaranzi Elvtr. Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation for 10 years.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—G. G. Fast, former manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator at Madelia, Minn., has been transferred by the company to this point, as manager of its elevator here.

Silver Lake, Minn.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, the only one here, burned at 9:30 p. m., Apr. 23, together with 5,000 bus. of wheat, the fire starting in the cupola. Plans are under way to rebuild.

Madelia, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co., whose headquarters are at Mankato, has appointed Otto Larson manager of its elevator at this point, succeeding G. G. Fast, transferred to Mountain Lake.

Rockville, Minn.—The Farm Supply Co.'s 12,000-bu. elevator here has been leased to M. Bolduc, formerly with the Foley Mill & Elvtr. Co., at Foley, Minn. The plant's equipment includes a feed mill.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Remodeling of the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this station will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A complete new driveway will be built, along with the installation of a new 10-ton scale and a dump. Work has already started.

New Ulm, Minn.—The elevator and the three story rye mill of the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. burned during the night of Apr. 28; loss, \$51,000. The building was valued at \$45,000 and contained about \$6,000 worth of grain and flour at the time of the fire.

Fairfax, Minn.—Tentative plans have been made for the re-opening of the mill here, with Frank O'Brien, vice-pres. of the Vigor Food Products Co., of Minneapolis, as manager. The company would grind feed and manufacture breakfast foods and flour.

Hopkins, Minn.—Frank Swenson, manager of the Farm Service Stores at Champlin for the past three and a half years, has been promoted to the company's plant at this point, which is the distributing station for 27 of the company's stations. An elevator is operated here.

Lamberton, Minn.—Contract has been awarded by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new office building, a new store building and new coal sheds. The elevator will be remodeled and repaired. An improved 13-ton dump scale and dump will be installed.

Badger, Minn.—The old Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which has been closed for the last three years, burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 19. The elevator was built 20 years ago by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and some years later, due to financial difficulties, was sold to the Equity, which soon after went into the hands of a receiver and the elevator was bot by a Minneapolis man.

Wadena, Minn.—The new elevator and feed mill for the Peterson-Biddick Co. (described in detail in the Feb. 8 Journals) has just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The equipment consists of 21 bins, eight legs, grain cleaners, attrition mill, Eureka mixer and corn cracker and grader. Power is furnished by electric motors, 87½ h.p. being used. The buildings are iron clad, and the owners are operating the plant.

Dawson, Minn.—The old Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this place will be wrecked and a new elevator be built to replace the old one. The new house will have 30,000 bus. capacity, will be an iron clad structure and a new office building will be built. A modern head drive will be used on the leg, motors be used for power, and a 15-ton dump scale and an improved dump will be part of the equipment used. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract and work will be started at once.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Clarkfield, Minn.—H. P. Rasmussen, former agent here for the Pacific Grain Co., of Minneapolis, until the elevator was sold in 1930, died at the home of his son in Antigo, Wis., Mar. 30, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Rasmussen was a grain dealer for over 30 years, at one time with the former Northern Grain Co., Lake Mills, Ia., also farmers' companies in Iowa and Minnesota.

Holdingford, Minn.—The fire that caused the destruction of the J. J. Vos elevator, on Apr. 14, as reported in the Journals' last number, started from burning weeds near the elevator. Mr. Vos was burning the dry grass and weeds as he had done every spring to prevent any accidental fire, and after finishing on one side of the elevator he went to the other side, thinking the first fire was entirely out. But unknown to him it started up again and ignited the elevator, which was soon a mass of flames. Due to the wind, about a half dozen houses and barns caught fire also; the heat from the burning elevator ignited ties and twisted the tracks of the Sioux Railroad nearby; a carload of coal on the track at the elevator was destroyed; the elevator and contents, including \$4,000 worth of new farm machinery, was a total loss. Until 1928 Mr. Vos carried \$8,000 in fire insurance on the buildings but did not continue the policies. The machinery was also uninsured. The elevator was built about 18 years ago, but was not used in recent seasons and contained no grain at the time of the fire.

Marshall, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n was held in this city Apr. 19, being attended by 125 grain dealers. Among the most important matters discussed was that of railroad rental charges to elevators. The sec'y stated that he had received letters from the M. & St. L. and the C. & N. W. railroads, the former saying that it was reducing its industrial leases by 25% and its non-industrial leases by 33%, reductions to be dated from Jan. 1, 1933, and to be retroactive, and to be only temporary in character, as a return to higher rates might be made at any time. The C. & N. W. R. R. took the position that since the railroads did not increase the rental rates when land values were high, the elevator men should be willing to pay site rentals according to the present schedules. It was moved by L. V. Dahl, of the Dahl Elvtr. Co., Minneota, Minn., and seconded and adopted that the ass'n go on record as requesting a flat 50% reduction in the rental charges for elevator sites and that the sec'y be instructed to communicate with land commissioners of the different railroads, so notifying them. Another motion made, seconded and adopted was that the sec'y make copies of the minutes of each meeting and send to every member. E. C. Hillweg, director of the public relations department of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, gave a talk describing the work of his department and its aims. P. Hefelfinger, vice-pres. Monarch Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, complimented the ass'n on its work, and Vern McCarthy, of McCarthy Bros., Minneapolis and Duluth, advised members to spread the propaganda against planting glabron barley. Because of complaints made by a number of companies regarding inspection of air-pressure tanks in elevators and high charges for same, who claimed that the fee is out of proportion to the services rendered, which are very inadequate, it was moved and carried that the sec'y be instructed to find out what the statutory fee is and what services should be rendered to earn it.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

D. M. Gilman, of the Bagley Elvtr. Co., is reported to be improving from a stroke suffered at the office on Apr. 20.

Raymond R. Ebmer, with the Stühr-Seidl Co., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died on Apr. 21 at the University Hospital, this city, after an illness of two weeks, at the age of 43 years. He was formerly a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, coming to this city about 15 years ago. His wife and daughter survive him.

Guy A. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Commander-Larabee Corp., and Shreve M. Archer, pres. of the company, are reported to be planning the acquisition of milling properties in various parts of the country, including the Pacific Coast, as the foundation for another large milling organization, which, however, will not affect their holdings in the Commander-Larabee Corp., which Mr. Thomas will continue to direct.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Roland K. Wilson.

MISSOURI

Canton, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a hammer mill feed grinder.

Clinton, Mo.—The Mann Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a Haines Feed Mixer.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—W. C. Owens, formerly of Lamar, has taken over a mill at this point and moved here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club held a golf tournament and dinner, on Apr. 25, at the Westborough Country Club.

Boonville, Mo.—The Boonville Mills Co. is equipping its plant with a 150-h.p. synchronous motor and other equipment for a flour mill drive.

Bunceton, Mo.—Edgar Brandes, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past four years, has resigned and will go to San Antonio, Tex., to make his home.

Lamar, Mo.—W. C. Eddlemon & Co., of Eldorado Springs, are the new proprietors of the mill here formerly owned by W. C. Owens, who has gone to Eldorado Springs.

Corning, Mo.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Apr. 29. Some damage was done to the power house and also to the stock.

Marble Hill, Mo.—The Twin City Mill, owned and operated by the Twin City Merc. & Mfg. Co., burned during the afternoon of Apr. 20, the fire starting in the engine room, caused, it was thought, by an overheated exhaust pipe. Insurance of \$4,000 was carried. Nothing was saved, not even the accounts and books. The mill was practically new, having been built in 1922 and equipped with up-to-date machinery.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Grain Clearing Co.'s by-laws have recently been revised, one of the changes being that all deliveries of grain must be made thru the clearing house, office deliveries being prohibited.

T. B. Armstrong, chief of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., has appointed Jean McKone, formerly of Hutchinson, Kan., warehouse commissioner, which office has been moved from Hutchinson to this city.

Ralph G. Martin of the E. H. Sullivan Grain Co. is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from the late M. J. Lane, and W. D. Farmer, of the W. J. Mendsieck Grain Co., is an applicant on transfer from the late I. C. Thomas. The consideration in both cases was \$4,000, an advance of \$1,500 over the previous transfers. W. Glen Brown, of the Uhlmann Grain Co., is an applicant on transfer from E. P. Frank, transferred some time ago from the company's local offices to be manager of the Oklahoma City branch.

H. F. Hall, former pres. of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., sold to the Farm Board in 1930, and Paul D. Bartlett, who was treas. and export manager of that company for 11 years and for one year manager of the export department of the Farmers National Grain Corp., will again be associated in the grain business, with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., which succeeds Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. J. S. Hart, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will be pres. of the re-organized firm; Mr. Bartlett, vice-pres.; R. H. Sturtevant, sec'y-treas., and H. F. Hall, chairman of the board.

Magruder C. Fears, chief grain inspector for Missouri, died May 2, in Trinity Lutheran Hospital, this city, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Fears had been in failing health for the last year and was taken to the hospital on Apr. 29. He had been in the grain business for 50 years and was well known in the grain markets of the United States. Born in Georgia in 1860, he moved to St. Louis when a young man of 20 and became supervising chief of grain inspection there. In 1911 he came to Kansas City and was appointed chief inspector of grain for Missouri. Altho an ardent Democrat, he held his office in the grain department regardless of the politics of the state government. A son, Samuel P. Fears, of Chicago, was formerly chief grain inspector for the New Orleans Board of Trade. Another son and a grandson also survive him. Burial took place in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

It is reported that the Board of Trade will buy up 17 memberships, thus reducing the number of members to 200.

MONTANA

Glendive, Mont.—M. M. Shockley, general manager of the International Elvtr. Co., at this point, has taken over the Glendive Mill and re-opened it for business.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Northern Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000, divided into 100 shares with a par value of \$100 per share; directors: J. R. Swift, I. W. Church and R. R. Williams, all of Great Falls; to operate elevators and grain warehouses.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co., which owns about 15 elevators in Montana, with offices in the Ford Bldg., this city, is temporarily in the hands of the state department of agriculture, due to demands made upon the company for sale or return of grain brot on by the crash of H. B. Lake & Co., brokers. Until an audit is completed, it is not known whether liquidation of the company will be required or not. All elevators of the company have been leased by the Greely Elvtr. Co. and all will continue to be operated except in this city, where there are also Greely elevators. This gives the Greely Co. 35 elevators, 34 of which will be operated.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—A 400-h.p. synchronous motor will be installed in the plant of the Omaha Flour Mills Co.

Charleston, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. has appointed George Rasmussen manager of its elevator here.

Sutherland, Neb.—About \$4,000 has recently been invested in remodeling its elevator by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Niobrara, Neb.—Kenneth Aiken, of Oxford, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Bertrand, Neb.—Sherman Bros. recently installed a grinder with a 15-h.p. motor and are now making a new laying mash.

Valentine, Neb.—The mill here has been rebuilt and brot up to date, wiring and power units installed and late in April was re-opened by H. Vanderheiden, of Elgin, who will operate as the Valentine Mills.

Omaha, Neb.—C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is one of the new directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, elected May 5 at the national convention in Washington, D. C.

Plymouth, Neb.—Charles Germer and L. B. Koenig, the latter having been sec'y and manager, are now the sole owners of the elevator and business of the Home Grain Co., having bot out the interest of the stockholders.

Ogallala, Neb.—Raymond Cogil, manager of the Sutherland Grain Co.'s elevator at Sutherland for the past five years (recently sold to the Day Milling Co.), has bot an interest with Charles Scherwitz in the grain business at this point.

Republican City, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Equity Exchange's elevator was robbed during the night of Apr. 6, of an adding machine and check protector, drawers were broken open and the entire office ransacked, but the thieves got no money.

Grand Island, Neb.—Earl D. Bruce, formerly pres. of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n, also former manager of the Glade Mills of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., was found dead in his car, on Apr. 16, death being due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Sutherland, Neb.—The Day Milling Co., of North Platte, Neb., has bot the grain and implement business of the Sutherland Grain Co. here and leased the elevator, taking possession June 1. Raymond Cogil, who has managed the elevator for the past five years, has gone to Ogallala.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Lincoln, Neb.—The bill to amend the Mortgage Lien Law, S. F. No. 37, was beaten by a vote of 15 to 12 in the Senate and the House Committee threw a similar bill over the transom. Senate File No. 445 to reduce scale inspection fees almost 50% passed the Senate 22 to 3, and the House 76 to 10. It is now before the Governor. These two bills were favored by the grain dealers.—Sec'y J. N. Campbell.

Johnson, Neb.—Raymond Lohnes, reported in the Journals' last number as having sold his elevator at Cedar Creek, Neb., to the Farmers Elevator Co., has bot the elevator here locally known as the Duff elevator, altho the Duff Grain Co. has not operated it since 1927, since which time two different firms have operated it. Lohnes Grain Co. is the new operating name.

Hemingford, Neb.—J. P. Rasmussen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, suffered a painful accident at the elevator, Apr. 24. Not knowing that some one had left the grain trap door open, Mr. Rasmussen walked right off into a six foot drop, caught on the incline and slid down into the pit. He was badly scratched and bruised but fortunately suffered no worse injury.

Fremont, Neb.—Fremont Alfalfa Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: L. W. Rechsteiner, O. W. Rechsteiner and L. H. Anderson.

Omaha, Neb.—Hugh A. Butler, of the Butler-Weish Grain Co., of this city, former pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange and former pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was elected governor of the 19th district of the Rotary International at its recent Sioux City convention. He is head of the Omaha Rotary Club.

Cozad, Neb.—Our company is going to open an alfalfa mill at Cozad. We purchased a building formerly owned by the Stanolind Pipe Line Co. and will put in grinding machinery. We also expect to build warehouses adjoining to take care of our stocks of hay and meal.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., R. E. Nye, vice-pres.

NEW ENGLAND

West Rutland, Vt.—The S. E. Smith Estate recently installed a Haines Feed Mixer.

Danville, Vt.—The Pollard & Pollard Co., feed manufacturer, recently installed a Haines Feed Mixer in its plant here.

Boston, Mass.—Henry M. Thompson is transferring his membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange to Wendell P. Turner.

NEW JERSEY

Boonton, N. J.—The plant of the Boonton Feed & Supply Co. that burned in February will be rebuilt.

Pemberton, N. J.—Grover Bros. Feed Mill burned several weeks ago, the fire being communicated to it by high winds; loss, \$30,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Farmers Feed Co.'s plant here, closed for 13 years, is being remodeled and equipped for operating again. Brewers' grains are processed by this company for feed.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—A new brokerage firm, known as Curtis B. Dall & Co., has been formed by Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of the President, and John J. Edgerton.

New York, N. Y.—Following are the nominees for office in the Produce Exchange, election to be held June 5: For Pres., Samuel Knighton; vice-pres., Thomas F. Baker; treas., John M. Murray.

New York, N. Y.—R. W. Albertson, connected with the Produce Exchange for 56 years, and clerk for the trustees gratuity fund, died from a heart attack at his home in Brooklyn on Apr. 29, at the age of 76 years.

New York, N. Y.—J. S. Bache & Co. have issued the following bulletin in their head office in this city and branch offices located thruout the country: "As evidence of our assurance in the President's program and outlook and in recognition of the loyalty of our staff we are instituting a salary increase of 10% to take effect immediately to all who have been in our organization prior to Jan. 1, 1933."

Oneonta, N. Y.—West-Nesbitt, Inc., feed manufacturers, have purchased property adjacent to their plant on which they will construct an addition soon which will increase the bulk storage of the company by about 30,000 bus. in bins to extend above the warehouse, and the sack storage capacity will be enlarged by about 800 tons. The entire property is located on a D. & H. switch, giving the company capacity for loading or unloading five cars at one time.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Co.'s 2,000,000-bu. elevator in this city has been leased by the Cargill Grain Co., Inc., which already had extensive elevator facilities in New York State, including a 500,000-bu. elevator at Ogdensburg, the 13,000,000-bu. State Elevator at Albany and a portion of the State Elevator at Oswego. The Cargill Co. is retaining the personnel of the Pool elevator. Harry Wilson, former manager for the Pool, will act as manager of the Lake Grain Forwarding Co., with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., and also be custodian of the Pool's local properties. The Canadian Pool had not operated here as extensively during the last year or two as formerly, due partly to the preferential duty levied at British ports on grain which does not move on direct consignment thru British ports.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Applicants for membership in the Corn Exchange include W. R. Embleton, partner in the General Commodity Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Killdeer, N. D.—John Brooks will open a new feed mill here soon which he has under construction.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Gas fumes from the exhaust pipe of the elevator nearly proved fatal to H. W. Van Fossen, grain buyer, recently.

Blanchard, N. D.—The daily press report several weeks ago that H. J. Olson had taken over the Monarch Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point was incorrect.

Beulah, N. D.—Robert Klaudt has bot the machinery and will have work started on the construction of a flour mill here as soon as weather permits.

Petersburg, N. D.—The Petersburg Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has given to T. E. Ibberson Co. contract for the installation of a new boot tank and other repairs.

Brookland (Cogswell p. o.), N. D.—Earl E. Brash, manager of the local elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co., which burned on Mar. 21 (as reported in the Apr. 12 Journals)), has been arrested and charged with having set fire to the elevator to cover up irregularities in his accounts.

Belfield, N. D.—W. E. Coles contemplates the erection of a flour mill at this point this summer, having already bot the machinery.

Dickinson, N. D.—The McGillivray Elevator Co.'s elevator office was entered by thieves, on Apr. 21, who obtained a small sum of money from the safe after breaking it open.

Lehr, N. D.—The Jenner Elevator Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co., for the installation of new legs, head drives, new motors and other changes.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Governor Langer, in a recent radio talk, announced his policies concerning the state mill and elevator and promised to take them out of politics, under the direction of a capable business head. Applications have been received from approximately 125 persons for position of manager, sales manager and assistant sales manager of the state mill and elevator here.

Flaxton, N. D.—J. E. McCarthy is reported to have bot the former Flaxton Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, which was closed by the State Board of Railway Commissioners two years ago and has been in its hands ever since. It is said that the farmers who had stored grain in the elevator will now get their money, receiving the price of the grain the day the elevator was closed plus the interest since then.

OHIO

Tiffin, O.—On May 1 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co.

Pymont (Brookville p. o.), O.—Loys Mills will install another 50-barrel unit at its plant here.

Findlay, O.—The Ohio Farm Bureau Service has installed a one-ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

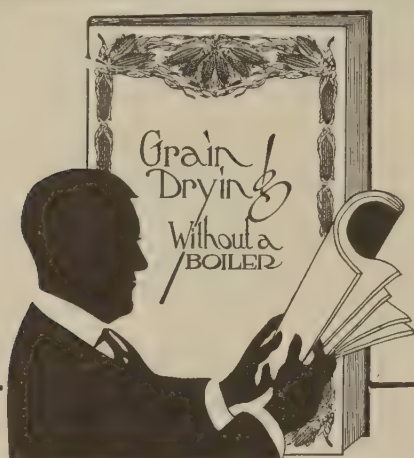
Plainville, O.—George Meyer & Sons recently purchased a one-ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Norwalk, O.—The Firelands Elevator Co. has just completed the installation of a modern corn cracking machine.

Cleveland, O.—The I. Sheinbart Milling Co., whose plant burned last February, as reported at the time, contemplates erection of a new plant to cost \$30,000.

Toledo, O.—Siva M. Bender, associated with Southworth & Co., grain, of this city, for many years, is now with the Allen Chemical Co., being vice-pres. in charge of sales.

Toledo, O.—After weeks of discussion and disagreement the city council approved an ordinance permitting the East Side Iron Elevator Co. to make a slight change in Miami St. in order to erect a 1,000,000-bu. addition to its elevator and allow for additional switching tracks. This annex will give the company a total of 2,500,000 bus. The elevator co. bears the expense of moving the street five feet to the west, installing a new pavement 24 feet wide, a sidewalk five feet wide and a guard rail along the river. The city council's delay in passing the necessary legislation will now delay the elevator company's construction about a year, as it could not now be completed in time for the new crop.



*Information
never before published on*

GRAIN DRYING

Send for your copy of the most complete and authoritative grain drying catalog ever published. It contains new information in convenient form and should be in the hands of all elevator and mill owners, engineers and contractors. Your library is not complete without a copy.

Write Today For Catalog

O. W. RANDOLPH CO.
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Ada, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co.'s office has been renovated and repapered.

Berlin, O.—The Berlin Elvtr. Co. has added a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Pioneer, O.—Martin T. Hodson, sec'y of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co., also pres. of the Pioneer Banking Co., which he helped to found, died Apr. 14, at the age of 77 years. His whole life had been spent in this community.

New Paris, O.—The New Paris Elvtr. Co. was re-organized last month, the stock of the company being bot up by Harry Bragg, Ethmer Reid, Paul Jordan and Henry Bowen. Mr. Bowen was chosen president and general manager.

West Liberty, O.—John H. Craig's elevator was entered by thieves Saturday night, Apr. 22, who went thru the unlocked safe, which contained no money, but took nothing. Entrance was gained by prying open an outside door of the elevator and then prying two inside doors before the office could be reached.

Cavett (Van Wert p. o.), O.—The east elevator, one of two owned and operated by G. C. Heist here, burned early in the morning of Apr. 26; loss, \$10,000; building and grain both insured; about 4,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats was destroyed. Origin of fire unknown. The oil engine in the engine house was not damaged.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n will probably postpone its annual meeting to fall.

Goltry, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this point to the Goltry Farmers Exchange, which already has one elevator here.

Hammon, Okla.—The Roger Mills Co-op. Ass'n is replacing its 25-barrel flour mill with a 50-barrel mill, and also installing a new 40-h.p. diesel engine to operate the mill. W. C. McDonald, the company's miller, is directing the installation.

Goltry, Okla.—We are building the second addition to our elevator, the former having been built last year, each addition having 10,000-bus. capacity. We are also rebuilding and enlarging our coal storage capacity to 180 tons.—Farmers Exchange, G. F. Pereboom, Mgr.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Shannon Feed Co., manufacturers of poultry, dairy and hog feeds, by the addition of new machinery has tripled its capacity of last year. Since Jan. 4 it has operated day and night to catch up with back orders. It has also opened a branch store in Tulsa.

Sayre, Okla.—C. M. Truby has leased the J. F. McGrath elevator and coal yards and has assumed management. Mr. McGrath retiring because of ill health. Feed grinding service will be continued at the elevator and stock feeds of all kinds will be handled. Mr. Truby, who has been a resident of this city for 17 years, was employed by the Rock Island Railroad Co. until about a year ago.

Okeene, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co., subsidiary of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, has leased 13 of its elevators in Oklahoma to John Weber, of the Consolidated Grain & Cotton Co. with offices in Ft. Worth, Tex. Mr. Weber will take over control of the houses June 1 under the lease with an option to purchase them later on. The elevators are located at the following points: Amorita, Douglas, Driftwood, Lovell, Helena, Nash, Jet, Okeene, Dacoma, Ituna, Hillsdale, Homestead and Carrier.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Brewster, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. will build an elevator here if the Brewster bridge becomes permanently free.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city June 23 and 24.

Turner, Ore.—The grain and feed mill here, closed about a year ago by creditors, has been purchased by D. E. Scurvin, of Eugene, who is now operating it.

Tracy (Walla Walla p. o.), Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers have started construction on their proposed 86,000-bu. elevator here. It will be of crib construction with concrete foundations.

Joseph, Ore.—B. F. Locke, owner of a flour mill at Halfway, Ore., is considering moving his mill to this point. Since the burning of the mill here a number of years ago, this place has been without a mill.

Vashon, Wash.—The England & Peterson Feed Co. was the largest loser in the \$150,000 fire that swept the downtown section of this city on Apr. 17 at 3:30 a. m., its grain and feed warehouse together with several tons of grain and hay being destroyed. The fire was said to have started in a garage. Less than 36 hours after the fire the feed company started rebuilding.

Ephrata, Wash.—At a hearing of the Fred Schwab Commission Co., Apr. 25, Judge Lindsley ruled that innocent purchasers of negotiable warehouse receipts issued by the commission company to persons who had deposited no wheat in the warehouses, and endorsed by them to purchasers, could not share in the wheat remaining in the warehouses. He also ruled that the so-called purchase receipts, which had been issued to each farmer as he brot in his wheat, represented a bailment and not a sale and that the holders of such purchase receipts could share, pro rata, in the wheat remaining in the warehouses.—F. K. H.

Monse, Wash.—The elevator of the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. burned at 10:30 p. m., Apr. 17, together with approximately 2,000 bus. of wheat, about half of which was owned by the White Dulaney Co. and the rest by farmers; the White Dulaney Co. carried insurance. Origin of fire unknown. Mr. Polneer, who has been manager of the elevator for 12 years, said that during that time destruction of the elevator had been narrowly averted twice, due to small fires that men had set to keep warm as they sought shelter under the elevator.

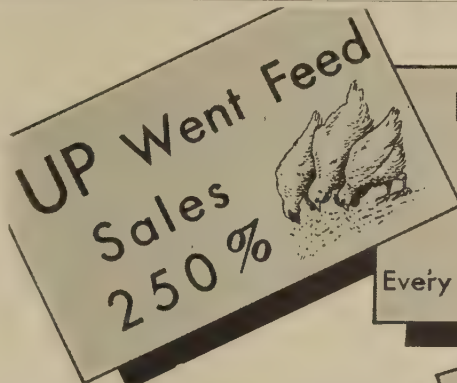
PENNSYLVANIA

Washington, Pa.—S. K. Minor & Son have installed a Haines Feed Mixer.

Sandy Lake, Pa.—The Sandy Lake Flour Mills, also feed manufacturers, lessees of Wilbur Ackerson's mill, recently added a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer to their equipment.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Groton, S. D.—A cleaner was recently installed and general repairs made by the Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.



PHONE SALES

70 BAGS
(Average)

Every Friday Afternoon

10 PLANS for
CASH SALES

WOULD you like to know all about Harold Parker's plan that increased his feed sales 2-1/2 times last year! Or L. D. Smith's Friday afternoon plan of selling feed by phone? Or the tested methods of ten Wayne dealers of selling for cash?

The new Wayne book on "Feed Merchandising" is packed full of tested ideas—with definite information on how to use them. Here are the best merchandising ideas gathered from 5,000 Wayne dealers in 23 states. If you want more sales—more new customers—more cash customers—you will find a wealth of practical tested ideas in "Feed Merchandising" that can be applied to your own business. And most of these ideas can be put into operation at little or no cost.

Every Wayne dealer gets a copy of this book free as a part of Allied Mills Service. Every Wayne salesman carries a copy with him. Ask him to show it to you and explain the complete merchandising program that is helping Wayne dealers get more business this year.

Ideas gathered from 5,000 Wayne dealers

Here are some of the subjects covered: Using the telephone to Sell Feeds—Mailing Cards—Store Fronts and Window Displays—Keeping Office Records—Selling Feeds Direct from Car—Guessing Contests—Cash, Credits and Collections.

A book of tested sales ideas, supplied to Wayne dealers only.



ALLIED MILLS, INC.

Executive Offices: Chicago

Arlington, S. D.—The death occurred recently of John Green, who was manager of Geo. P. Saxauer & Son's local elevator for many years.

Elkton, S. D.—O. W. Wurst, formerly with the Davenport Elvtr. Co. during the past 15 years, has become associated with the Frank Mangan Grain Co. at this point.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—In addition to making cattle, poultry and hog feeds, the W. Z. Sharp Elvtr. Co. will also make whole wheat, graham, rye and pancake flours in the four-story mill it recently purchased.

SOUTHEAST

Norfolk, Va.—I. F. Laucks, Inc., of Seattle, is dismantling its soy bean processing plant at Bloomington, Ill., for removal to this city.

Wadesboro, N. C.—The old Crump roller mill, in what is known locally as the Wharftown section, owned by James Lowder, burned Apr. 15; no insurance.

Morgantown, W. Va.—The Hughart Community Mills recently opened near here. Up-to-date machinery for making feeds, cereals, cornmeal and flour was installed.

Greenwood, S. C.—I am no longer connected with the Durst Andrews Co. except for stockholding interest. I am now organizing a milling concern here.—E. DeVore Andrews [formerly pres. and treas. of the Durst Andrews Co.].

Richmond, Va.—The Dixie Feed & Supply Co. has opened for business in the old Atlantic Coast Line Railroad warehouse and is equipped to grind and mix rations. It handles a line of feed, hay and poultry supplies and is under the management of J. G. Menzel and Henry Holzgreffe.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fire destroyed the Atlanta Milling Co.'s mill and warehouse here Apr. 22, while 400 prisoners in the nearby Fulton County Tower, who could see sparks fall on their prison and feel heat of the flames, moved restlessly in their cells.—G. H. W. (According to a later report rebuilding will start immediately. The elevator, containing about 35,000 bus. of wheat, was saved.)

TENNESSEE

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co. sustained slight damage to their electrical equipment on Apr. 25.

Camden, Tenn.—L. A. Wyatt & Son have installed a hammermill and are now doing grinding and crushing.

Memphis, Tenn.—R. L. McKellar, a former president of the Merchants Exchange, died recently in Washington. Burial was in this city. Senator McKellar was his brother.

Memphis, Tenn.—Quarters of the Merchants Exchange will be moved to the Memphis Cotton Exchange Bldg. The two organizations will remain separate, tho occupying the same floor of the building.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Cereal Co. is installing additional machinery in order to operate on a 24-hour a day basis. The company started operation of its new plant about six months ago and during the last week of April went on a 16-hour basis, having doubled its output.

TEXAS

Wolfe City, Tex.—On Apr. 9 the milling plant of the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Brackett Grain Co. of this city, has applied for membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Scott Bros. Grain Co. will replace its fire loss of Mar. 16, when its elevator burned with a loss of \$40,000.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Ft. Worth Cotton Oil Mill Co. contemplates the erection of a \$12,000 building to replace the one that burned Mar. 28.

Floydada, Tex.—Frank Howell, formerly of Plainview, has opened a feed and seed store here and is also equipping a plant for grinding and mixing feed.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The elevator of the Central Feed Mill, owned by Ira, Harry and Lee Miks, burned at 10:15 p. m., Apr. 24; it was believed that the fire was of incendiary origin; loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000; about 4,000 bus. of wheat and 3,000 bus. of oats were in the elevator at the time. A warehouse adjoining the elevator was saved.

Dalhart, Tex.—More than 150 residents of Dalhart and Hartley counties are reported to have petitioned the R. F. C. Self-Liquidating Loan & Public Works Bureau to consider erection of a grain storage elevator, a grain and broomcorn warehouse and public auction market in this city.

Hale Center, Tex.—The elevator at this point was one of the five elevators bot by Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co., from the Chapman Milling Co., together with the latter's mill at Sherman, as reported in the Journals last number. The other elevators are located at Dorchester, Prosper, Celina and Grover (Liberty Hill p. o.). All the elevators will continue in operation.

Dallas, Tex.—Our ass'n will hold its convention in Dallas on May 22 and 23, at the Adolphus Hotel. The Dallas Grain Exchange with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce have prepared a very interesting program for our entertainment, and from what they tell me, I can guarantee that any one who does not attend this convention will regret it.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for May has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 6% per annum.

Waterford, Wis.—Mail addressed to Lindeman & Menick is returned by the post office marked unclaimed, altho it was recently reported that this firm had installed a feed mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—T. C. Rodman, partner in Shields & Co., and F. J. Homan, Milwaukee grain man, have been elected members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The first lake shipment of corn ever received at Milwaukee arrived here in the steamer Cletus Schneider from Chicago on Apr. 24, and was unloaded at Cargill Grain Co.'s Elvtr. "E." The cargo consisted of 250,000 bus.

Superior, Wis.—It was reported late in April that this city would be visited by a com'te of three state senators for the investigation of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission here, in accordance with a resolution introduced in the State Senate by Senator Philip E. Nelson. The resolution asks about a reported sharp falling off in the amount of grain inspected in this state in recent years, compared with Minnesota, about the commission's efficiency, and whether its members violated civil service rules, or engaged in local political activity.

Guilty of Plugging Cars

Merillat Bros., of Silver Lake, Kan., are charged by the Department of Agriculture with having concealed grain of poor quality under grain of better quality.

The facts as found by the government are: That on a contract to sell to the Kansas Elevator Co., Topeka, Kan., No. 3 or better corn Merrillat Bros. loaded U. P. 125294 which was graded at Topeka and Kansas City as No. 3 white, but on unloading at the elevator it was then discovered that the bottom of one end of the car contained a material quantity of badly damaged and musty corn which had been concealed by corn of good quality in the remainder of the car. The carlot was thereupon graded sample grade mixed corn, on account of the presence of damaged grain in excess of 15 per cent. Fifteen per cent is the maximum amount of damaged kernels permitted in the lowest numerical grade of the corn standards. There were actually found damaged kernels to the extent of 70%.

Merillat Bros. loaded U. P. 127141 with wheat that graded No. 2 on arrival at Kansas City, but on May 18, 1932, when an examination was made for the purpose of taking an appeal it was discovered that the bottom of the car contained a material quantity of musty wheat and rye. This musty wheat and rye had been concealed by wheat of better quality in the remainder of the car; and the carlot was thereupon certificated as "not standardized grain" on account of the presence of 52 per cent wheat and 48 per cent rye.

Port of Tacoma's Modern Elevator

Altho the grain dealers of the Pacific Northwest have persisted in handling all grain in bags long after they knew they could handle grain in bulk at much less expense, the rapid handling made possible by the modern bulk handling elevator is so advantageous that handling bags of grain by manual labor will not long continue. The annual cost of bags combined with the extra time and labor required to load and unload cars, makes every one familiar with the advantages of bulk handling to wonder what it is that induces Pacific Coast handlers to tolerate the marketing of any grain in bags.

R. G. Hunt, Supt. of the Port of Tacoma Elevator, in a recent letter wrote: "During the three seasons of operating, our business has been all wheat, in fact, very little other grain is stored on the Pacific Coast north of California."

"Due to the falling off in wheat exports our business has not been extremely active, not quite six million bushels for the three years, with the receipts averaging about 45% sacks and 55% bulk. It is interesting to note that 12 years ago the wheat shipments of Columbia River and Puget Sound ports were 97% sacked, while for the last 3 years the shipments have been 98% bulk—quite a reverse. Eventually bulk handling of grain will replace the use of sacks in country shipping; however, there are some remote sections where sacks work to better advantage."

So bulk handling is gaining favor and no doubt will dominate the trade of the Pacific Northwest in the near future.

The Port of Tacoma Elevator at Tacoma, Wash., is a modern reinforced concrete grain handling plant, fireproof throughout. While the capacity of the storage annex at present is but 500,000 bushels, the working-house is of sufficient size and equipment to serve storage bins of four times this amount.

The working-house contains 54 square bins ranging in capacity from 1,550 to 4,500 bushels, also four shipping bins having room for 4,500 bushels each. One-half of the 58 bins in the working-house are located above the cleaning story, and 24 of these bins are spouted direct to the cleaning department, or they can be emptied direct to any of the 29 bins below the cleaning floor.

On the garner floor of the cupola are five bins of 1,600 bushels capacity in each. While the present storage annex of this terminal has capacity for only 500,000 bushels, the working-house was designed and built with a view to serving another storage unit of at least a million bushels capacity.

The cleaning department of the working-house is well equipped with modern facilities, including a big five disc oat separator, a number of cleaners and Eureka scourers, and a battery of four improved wheat washers, all conveniently installed in the cleaning department half way up the bin story.

On the receiving side of the working-house we find a commodious track-shed housing three receiving tracks and equipped with large receiving pits under each track. Automatic power shovels expedite the removal of grain from cars. Two receiving legs of 12,000 bushels capacity each carry the grain to the garnerers in cupola, from which it is dropped to four 2,000-bushel hopper scales on the floor below.

All dirty grain is cleaned and processed before delivering it to storage tanks. One 12,000-bushel capacity transfer leg and two 16,000-bushel shipping legs serve this modern working-house in expediting the delivering of grain to the storage annex or to the shipping gallery.

Grain is delivered to the storage annex from the working-house by four rubber belt conveyors, from which grain is tripped to the various bins.

The reinforced concrete storage annex is composed of 30 cylindrical tanks of 11,000-

bushel capacity each, and 20 interstice bins each having a capacity of 4,850 bushels. Grain is removed from these tanks by means of four large belt conveyors serving the two shipping legs, which deliver the grain to either of two 36-inch conveyors in the 650-foot shipping gallery along the waterside.

Each of its ten dock spouts are large enough to deliver 22,000 bushels of grain per hour to holds of ocean steamers. Six thousand eight hundred feet of rubber belting was used in the conveyors of this plant and 2,500 feet in the legs.

All grain trippers, conveyor stands and rolls were of special design, made to meet the special needs of this plant. A continuous belt elevator facilitates the passage of employees from the ground floor to cupola.

Power is furnished by 35 Fairbanks, Morse dustproof motors with push-button control. These motors range in size from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 100-h.p. The elevator was designed by the Casseday Engineering Co.

Illustration of this modern terminal is presented of the outside front cover.

Overhead Crane Type Dump

The accompanying illustration represents a new design of the Improved McMillin overhead crane type wagon and truck dump. In order to supply the trade with an efficient dumping device at a reasonable price, Mr. McMillin has made a dump with a frame of all steel and rigidly constructed. It is so designed that there is no extra weight, making it easy to move on track. The use of a 1x1" "T" iron track overcomes the objectionable features found in tracks which allow grain and litter to lodge and prevent easy movement of dumping device.

This dump is equipped with a 3 h.p. ball-bearing motor with worm gear in motor head making it a complete, compact, and durable power unit. A forward and reverse drum switch is supplied for control. This dump can be supplied with either rack or wheel hooks, although most buyers of truck dumps have shown a decided preference for the wheel hooks, as they are swung to the side of the driveway when not in use, leaving the floor clear with no obstruction. They are also very desirable when dumping from scales.

The bottom part of the dump frame swings 19" below ceiling of driveway. This small

amount of space required is of advantage in low driveways.

This new dump is manufactured and sold by Louis J. McMillin, who has placed many dumps and labor-saving devices in the country elevators of the U. S. and Canada.

Electrical History, Production and Utilization Portrayed

Six centuries before Christ one of the seven wise men of Greece, by name Thales of Miletus, noted that when a piece of amber is rubbed it attracts particles of various materials. This is the first historical record of electrical phenomena as such.

Seven hundred years later another Greek, Hero of Alexandria, constructed the first steam turbine. It took more than eighteen centuries for these two ideas to be joined, but in the thirty years since they were brought together in practical union they have remade our world. A comprehensive picture of how they have remade the world will be presented in the exhibit of the electrical central station industry at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago this summer.

Historically, the development of electricity to its present status as the dispeller of darkness and the driver of machines is an absorbing story full of the names of great men from Thales to the deathless Edison whose genius crowns them all. This aspect of the electrical art and science is an important detail of the exhibit, but it is subordinated to the showing of how large a part electricity plays in our lives today. The theme of the exhibit is the utilization of electricity in the home, in industry, business and commerce and on the farm.

The exhibit will occupy all of the semi-circular second floor, a space about 550 feet long, of the main electrical building. Conspicuous among the many features of the exhibit will be the largest diorama ever made, ninety feet in length, depicting the production and distribution of electricity.

Output of flour mills that had declined to the lowest level in years in February got above the level of a year ago in March, when 39,212,779 bus. of wheat was ground by the 695 identical concerns that milled 37,351,978 bus. in March, 1932, according to the Dept. of Commerce.



Overhead Crane Type of Dump.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth bound. \$2.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6×7 inches, 804 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Washington, Ia.—Paul Lytle has established a seed store.

Winneconne, Wis.—Mr. Jennejohn has opened a seed and harness store.

Frazee, Minn.—The Newday Seed Co. has established itself in the Frazee Creamery.

Akron, O.—After a five-year absence due to ill health Harry Botzum has returned to manage the Botzum Bros. Seed Co.

Delta, Utah—M. B. Lytle, alfalfa seed grower, is charged before the Federal Trade Commission with misbranding.

Corvallis, Ore.—A one-day seed course will be given for handlers of seeds at the Oregon State College about the middle of June.

Russellville, Ala.—Goodloe Pride of Florence has engaged in the seed business at Russellville and will also handle fertilizer.

Grants Pass, Ore.—E. H. Tardy has purchased the business of the Produce Exchange Co. and will continue it as Tardy's Seeds & Feeds.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—The Thief River Falls Seed House has opened a branch here to be known as the Farmers Market and operated by Bert Gray.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Receipts of Sudan grass seed increased sharply during April, 17 carloads having arrived, against none last month or during April, 1932.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—G. F. Horn, manager of the Henry Field Co.'s seed store, pleaded not guilty before Justice Lightner recently on the charge of violating the state law regulating the presence of noxious weed seeds in grass seed.

Toledo, O.—The Tri-State Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its 4th annual meeting May 13 at the plant of the National Milling Co., where luncheon will be served. Grover Brown will report on the progress at Michigan State College, W. W. Worzella for Purdue and C. A. Lamb for the Ohio Agri. Exp. Station. G. H. Cutler of Purdue will tell of quality studies of Indiana wheat. The behavior of some newer varieties in the laboratory will be described by V. Shiple of the National Milling Co.

Little Rock, Ark.—Under Act 65 of 1933 the administration of the seed law was transferred to the Arkansas Plant Board. The 1921 law provides similar penalties for selling adulterated or misbranded seed and it is not necessary to prove that the sale was made with intent to defraud. The seed label law requires that all agricultural seed, other than truck, garden or flower seed, must be labeled showing percentage of germination, purity, weed seeds, etc. Sale of seed under a non-warranty clause of the law protects the dealer against civil liability only and does not relieve him of criminal liability, in the opinion of the attorney-general.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.
SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.
WAMEGO, KAN.
Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Seed grown by members will be sold by the newly organized Skagit County Co-operative Seed Growers in which Ben Otterstedt, J. B. Hayton and others are interested.

Washington, D. C.—The president has signed the joint resolution amending the farm loan act so that crop production and harvesting loans this year may be protected by liens on the 1934 crops.

Randolph, N. Y.—Mrs. Winifred W. Milks, pres. of the Randolph Seed Co., died Apr. 12. Mrs. Milks has been in close touch with the business since it was started in 1907 by her husband, Wm. A. Milks. S. V. Woods will continue the business as manager.

Portland, Ore., Apr. 25.—C. H. Routledge, vice pres. of the Routledge Seed & Floral Co., was found by friends in a dying condition at his home Apr. 25 in an attempt at asphyxiation. He was revived at the hospital and his condition is improving.—F. K. H.

Davenport, Ia.—Short circuit in a motor started a fire at the plant of the Davenport Seed Co. and Victoria Elevator Co. on the evening of May 1, but the sprinkler system checked it until the firemen arrived and extinguished the blaze in the motor. Loss, \$50.

Columbia, S. C.—G. G. Williamson, formerly with the B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., has joined L. H. Mixson of the W. H. Mixson Seed Co., Charleston, S. C., in organizing the Mixson-Williamson Seed Co. Mr. Mixson is pres., and Mr. Williamson, sec'y-treas. Mr. Mixson retains his interests at Charleston. A full line of field, farm and vegetable seeds will be handled.

Brookings, S. D.—Safflower seed, which yields an oil useful in paints and enamels, similar to linseed oil from flax, is being tested by the federal agriculture department in the northern plains region. Altho it does not advise farmers to grow safflower because there is now no established market for the seed, the department believes the crop may have possibilities and is testing it to gain reliable information. Safflower, which is grown in Egypt and India, seems to be most successful in the United States in the spring-wheat area of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	28,000	20,000	.....	.....
Duluth	46,712	90,655	105,125	5,000
Ft. William	202,639	143,443	39,741	.....
Minneapolis	133,620	102,830	128,320	18,120
Superior	12,396	29,004	.....	5,226
KAFIR AND MILO				
Galveston .....	.....	.....	1,906,713	.....
Houston .....	.....	102,000	.....	89,999
Hutchinson .....	.....	165,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	154,000	142,800	136,500	109,200
Los Angeles	22,900	132,600	.....	.....
Wichita	3,900	58,500	1,300	55,900
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth	342,000	512,600	74,200	50,400
Louisville .....	.....	7,500	.....	.....
New Orleans	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Fort Worth	68,000	56,000	.....	4,600
Hutchinson .....	.....	14,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	27,600	13,800	48,300	83,950
Wichita	5,200	1,300	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,043,000	1,389,000	542,000	1,064,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	675,435	238,290	260,480	367,285
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	2,231,000	2,675,000	1,271,000	5,653,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	76,990	246,620	316,270	150,955

Western Seedsmen Meet at Omaha

The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., Apr. 29.

CARL CHESMORE, St. Joseph, Mo., pres., called the meeting to order and declared present conditions should be faced with courage and optimism. He advocated the distribution of free seed by relief agencies by means of orders on local stores instead of handling of seed by the relief organizations.

In an executive session the ass'n informally discussed questions of trade interest.

HENRY WINDHEIM, Omaha, treas., reported a satisfactory balance on hand.

At the afternoon session the crop outlook was reported and the supply and demand for seeds considered.

In the evening the visitors were the guests at dinner of the Omaha and Sioux City dealers.

The old officers were re-elected, including T. M. Scott, St. Louis, vice pres., and G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, sec'y.

Velvet Barley for Malting

That Velvet barley fills the bill as a malting variety was shown unmistakably at the recent barley conference in Minneapolis. Barley buyers from the Minneapolis grain market bid on samples of barley grown in six different sections of Minnesota and gave Velvet the highest average bid of any of the malting varieties. Among the samples these buyers judged were the varieties recommended by the experiment stations of nearby states, as well as Velvet and others recommended by the Minnesota station. Among them also were the newer varieties of barley produced by neighboring experiment stations.

In view of Velvet's unexcelled standing as a malting barley, farmers of Minnesota will do well to give it their preference, because it has been thoroughly tried out and has proven good for our conditions, says Dr. Leroy Powers of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, University Farm.

Manchuria is another time-tried variety that is a good malting barley, says Dr. Powers.

New Seed Trade-Marks

Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., have registered the word "Kingscrot" as trade-mark No. 325,994 for field and sweet corn seed.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Among the imports of forage plant seeds as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry during the ten months ending with April have been the following, in pounds:

Kind of seed.	July 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933.	July 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	8,200	346,300
Bluegrass, Canada	89,500	352,800
Bromegrass, awnless	400	.....
Clover, crimson	678,800	1,831,200
Clover, red .....	.....	31,000
Clover, white	1,717,200	816,300
Fescue, meadow .....	.....	300
Mixtures, clover	1,000	9,800
Mixtures, grass	800	2,800
Orchard grass	19,100	1,100
Rape, winter	4,438,800	3,391,800
Ryegrass, English	398,100	625,200
Ryegrass, Italian	31,300	69,600
Timothy	100	.....
Vetch, hairy	2,004,300	2,145,300
Vetch, Hungarian .....	.....	200
Vetch, spring .....	.....	201,500

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Field Seed Prices

By WM. P. WOOD, Jr., Richmond, Va., Master of Science, Cornell University, before Southern Seedsmen's Assn at Atlanta, Ga.

Price forecasting is more important in a seed business than good cleaning equipment, a live sales department or probably any other factor. To forecast seed prices I studied their past movements, taking data from the books of T. W. Wood & Sons, making all prices f.o.b. Richmond, Va. For 62 field seeds and 6 poultry feeds I took cost prices back to 1900 and wholesale prices back to 1914, taking prices each week where available and averaging these into months and months into crop years. I computed the 5-year pre-war average for cost prices.

For 40 garden seeds I took cost or contract prices, wholesale and retail prices, for each year back to 1915 computing index numbers.

To explain reasons for significant price movements I got opinions from authorities of the seed trade, agricultural economists and others. It was found that under certain conditions a price responds in a particular way and principles governing seed price movements have been drawn up. But, remember that prices are governed by many factors and a certain rule may not have the predicted effect because it is overbalanced by some other stronger factors. Many different movements take place at the same time in any series of prices. The most important are:

- Movements due to changes in the general price level or value of the American dollar.
- Secular trend or long time changes.
- Seasonal fluctuations, cycles or short fluctuations from year to year.
- Fluctuations within a season or crop year.
- Changes of the relation between cost, wholesale and retail prices.

Changes in the general price level or value of the American dollar in terms of what it will buy have influenced seed prices more than any other factor in recent years. During the war the wholesale price level of all commodities rose to 226% of the pre-war average. This is reflected in the price of every variety of seeds. A merchant sometimes bought a carload of seeds and before paying for it had its value to rise 25%. Many seedsmen made greater profits in two years than in the last twelve years. In 1921 prices dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ putting many seeds firms into financial difficulty. Since 1929 the price level has dropped from 144 to 94 and I doubt whether any seed firm has made money during this period.

Unless some unusual thing happens, my opinion is that the price level will continue its downward trend until it reaches about 85% of pre-war, probably reaching this point by Inauguration Day, March 4th, 1933. I expect that prices will remain fairly stable for about a year after that and then rebound to about the present level for about a 3 year period, then gradually settle back and remain about 85 for a number of years.

In any price level movement the prices of raw commodities fluctuate much more violently than the general price level, going down much faster and farther on the decline and rising much faster when the general price level begins to rise. As seeds are a raw commodity they have been declining much faster than the general commodity price level. Of the 60 field seeds studied, 36 are now lower than any price on record since 1900. Nineteen are lower than the 5 year pre-war average, 1910 to 1914, and only 5 are above the pre-war average. Five out of 6 feedstuffs are lower than any price on record.

The 36 field seeds below any price on record include the seed grains, all varieties of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peanuts, cotton, soy beans, cow peas, blackeye peas, buckwheat, sugar drip sorghum, orchard grass, sudan grass, Bermuda grass, Italian rye grass and Maine grown Irish cobbler potatoes. These seeds might be considered as having about reached bottom.

The 19 field seeds which are below the 5 year pre-war average, 1910 to 1914, but not as low as they have been since 1900 include other varieties of potatoes, most of the varieties of grasses and clovers, timothy, tall meadow oat grass, Kentucky blue grass, red top, amber and orange sorghum, Kafir corn, German millet, Kansas alfalfa, American red clover, alsike clover, crimson clover, hairy vetch and rape. These seeds are lower than they were before the war, but have not yet reached bottom and might be expected to decline still farther.

The 5 field seeds above the 1910 to 1914 average are white Dutch clover, pearl millet, navy beans, Canada field peas and artichokes. These seeds are likely to decline considerably.

The average prices of the 60 field seeds are 73% of their five year pre-war average, compared to 95 for the general price level of all

commodities and 60% for all farm products. As seeds have not declined as far as general farm prices they might be expected to decline still farther.

As field seeds decline or rise much faster than most other things during a price level movement, the buyers of seed firms should study general economic conditions and predict as accurately as possible which direction the price level is moving. The rule to follow is, when the price level is rising, buy freely and carry large stocks; when the price level is falling, as at the present time, buy from hand to mouth.

When the price deflation has ended, probably 1934, and the general price level begins to rise, seed prices will rise much quicker than most other commodities, and seed firms should carry large stocks during that period.

In my previous report in June, 1929, I said, "At present interest rates are high, prices are falling or remaining stationary, and hand to mouth buying is advisable." One month after I had made this prediction prices began to fall and have been tumbling ever since, and firms who followed my advice are in much better position today than others.

The second major movement of seed prices is secular trend or long time change. Several causes with examples are:

First, new varieties when first introduced sell very high, but decline as the seed becomes more common. When sudan grass was introduced in 1914 it cost 16c per lb., but has gradually declined to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Brabham cow peas cost \$2.80 per bushel when introduced in 1908, their 5 year pre-war average was \$2.45 per bushel and they now cost \$1.00 per bushel. The lowest pre-war price for Abruzzi rye was \$2.11. It now costs 40c per bushel. A few of the new varieties of soy beans that have declined since being introduced are Laredos from \$10.00 per bushel in 1923 to \$1.00 now; Ototans from \$13.00 to \$2.00. Korean lespedeza dropped from 50c per pound in 1928 to 5c now. Many garden seed varieties had tremendous prices as novelties which have since declined.

The second cause for downward trends is the decreased use of a variety. Timothy had a 5 year pre-war average of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound, now costing 3.8c per lb.; tall meadow oat grass dropping from over 11c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. The lowest pre-war price for burr oats was 50c per bushel, they now cost 30c. Cow peas had a pre-war average of \$1.90 per bushel, the lowest previous price on record being 90c in 1902, but they now cost 80c delivered Richmond.

The third cause for downward trend is a lowering in the cost of production due to additional areas of production, the use of more machinery in harvesting, cheaper methods of growing, etc. Bermuda grass sold for 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in 1911 with an average pre-war price of 45c, the lowest record being 23c in 1905. It now costs 11c. Italian rye grass had a pre-war average of 4.6c per lb., the lowest previous price being 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in 1904, and now costs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In 1927 when it cost 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c I said, "The World War cut off the supply of Italian rye grass, maintaining a price double the pre-war average, which started its production in Oregon and will some day result in a very low price." Seed wheat had a pre-war average of over \$1.00 per bushel, the lowest previous record being 76c in 1901 and now sells at 45c.

Examples of upward trends are: First, increased use of varieties for special purposes, such as the use of lawn grass seed for golf courses, suburb and parks. In 1905 Kentucky blue grass cost 5c per lb., and now costs 13c. White Dutch clover formerly costing less than 13c per lb., now costs 26c. Red Top cost 5c per pound and now is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

A second cause for upward trend is substituting a variety for one being discarded. Kansas alfalfa is replacing timothy for hay and its price is on an upward trend. The use of hairy vetch for hay in the South has been increasing and its price has risen from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in 1908 to over 7c.

Another cause for upward trend is cutting off the source of supply, by import regulations, tariffs or wars. French red clover had a pre-war average price of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. higher than American red clover, but due to the staining law in 1925 French red clover sold for 21.8c per lb. and American grown seed 31.9c, rising the next year to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. An 8c per lb. increase in tariff partly explains why American red clover sold for 8.8c per lb. in 1901 and now costs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. The 2c crimson clover tariff partly explains the rise from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in 1902 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c now. The 3c tariff on hairy vetch is reflected in the price of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in 1908 and over 7c now.

When Europe went to war in 1914 foreign grown seeds took a big rise in price while

American grown seeds fell. In 1914 French red clover cost 2c per lb. less than American grown seed, but in 1916 it cost 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. more than American grown seed. The following European grown seeds doubled in price in 1916 over their 5 year pre-war average: dwarf Essex rape, crimson clover, hairy vetch and white Dutch clover. In 1916 the following American grown seeds fell below their pre-war average: Kansas alfalfa, American red clover, alsike clover, Kentucky blue grass, red top and Bermuda grass.

Another upward trend is from a rise in the cost of production. Immediately following the war American wages rose very high, which is reflected in the price of every American grown seed. European seeds which had already been high, fell during this period.

Conway, S. C.—The Conway Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated by Gary Baker, pres., and others.

Much of the New Zealand fescue grass seed imported into this country fails to germinate satisfactorily in spite of careful testing before shipment. Both New Zealand and American authorities are working on this problem.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
J. J. MULLANEY GRAIN CO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

FOR ALL

Grain Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE
NONE BETTER

Tell Us Your Wants

HESS WARMING & VENT'G CO.

1211 S. Western Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd.

68 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Carriers

The Federal Barge Line has made a rate of \$8.50 per ton in not less than 500-ton lots on flaxseed in bags from Minneapolis to the Pacific Coast.

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending Apr. 22 aggregated 34,733 cars, against 31,286 a year ago, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

Austin, Tex.—The Texas Motor Transportation Ass'n is trying to procure the enactment of laws to prohibit hauling of grain and other commodities by dealers and speculators.

The railroads in 1929 had almost 1,700,000 employees and paid them \$2,941,000,000 in wages. In 1932 they had only 1,049,000 employees and paid them only \$1,536,000,000 in wages.

St. Louis, Mo.—The court has ordered a cut of nearly 50% in the \$85,416 annual salary of Pres. L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific. Other officials were cut 40 to 45%.

An emergency reduction of freight rates of 25% has been requested on the Railroad Commission of Texas by the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n and other organizations, to be effective before June 1.

Ottawa, Ont.—The shipping bill has been withdrawn by the senate com'te on banking and commerce, and a less drastic redraft is expected with reference to navigation between Canadian ports on the Great Lakes.

The reduced rates on grain products from Nebraska City and Omaha to points in Montana and Wyoming made effective by the C., B. & Q. have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Nov. 27.

The \$5 demurrage charge applicable after the expiration of the 48 hours' free time may be reduced to \$3 per day if the proposition recommended by the A. R. A. demurrage com'te is approved by a vote returnable May 5.

The Cargill Grain Co. has filed a protest against the reduced rates on grain effective May 8 at and east of Buffalo, stating that equalization of rates as proposed would neutralize the advantages of its location at Albany.

The government barge line will begin service up the Illinois River to Chicago on May 31, the first regular tow leaving New Orleans on that date scheduled to arrive at Chicago June 22, according to J. P. Higgins, traffic manager.

The Inland Waterways Corporation transported 8,853,931 bus. of grain in 1932. Of this total, 6,508,425 bus. were loaded at St. Louis, 1,543,232 at Cairo, Ill., 50,000 at Helena, Ill., 251,810 at Havana, Ill., and at upper river points, 500,664.

Montreal, Que.—The Paterson Steamship Co. will appeal to the privy council from the decision of the Quebec Court of Appeals awarding \$76,911 damages to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., for the loss of a cargo of wheat on the S. S. Sarniadoc.

Washington, D. C.—Pres. Roosevelt transmitted to Congress May 4 a bill placing the railroads under control of a federal co-ordinator, setting aside the anti-trust laws, permitting pooling, to avoid duplication of services and prevent waste. He recommended the repeal of the recapture clause. The lines of the carriers are to be divided into Eastern, Southern and Western, and the co-ordinator will work thru com'tes of each division elected by the component roads in proportion to mileage. Orders issued by the co-ordinator may be set aside or suspended on appeal by an interested party to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ottawa, Ill.—The first shipment of corn out of Ottawa on the deep waterway was loaded May 3 on barges of the Inland Waterways Corporation, for New Orleans, where the 30,000 bus. will be transferred to ocean going vessels. The consignor was the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Washington, D. C.—Hearings were begun Apr. 24 by Interstate Commerce Commissioners Aitchison, Porter and Lee on docket 26,000, a general inquiry into rates. In the first session coal rates were considered. The Kingston Grain Co., Kingston, N. Y., telegraphed the Commission that it was imperative that there be a revision of rail rates from Buffalo to New York points to meet the barge line rate by canal to Albany.

Albany, N. Y.—The rail rate reduction on grain is protested by Frederick S. Greene, commissioner of public works, as a move to drive business from the canal. Canal operators at the opening of last season carried grain from Buffalo to New York for 5½ cents a bushel. In midsummer the rate dropped to 1½ cents, and during the heavy fall movement came back to 4 cents. The canal men have said a rate lower than 5 cents a bushel is not profitable.

Prosperity cannot be restored merely by increasing the number of persons employed. Prosperity is measured not only by the distribution of what is produced, but by the total volume of production, which of course determines the amount of necessities, comforts and luxuries that can be distributed. Measured by freight car loadings, the total volume of physical production in the United States in 1932 was 47% less than in 1929, and in the first four months of 1933 was 49% less than in 1929. If employment should be so redistributed that everybody who had work in 1929 would be given some work now, but there was no increase in present production, the income of the American people in necessities, comforts and luxuries—in other words, their real income—would continue to be only one-half as great as it was in 1929. That, surely, would not be regarded by anybody as the restoration of prosperity.—*Railway Age*.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25251, American Seed Trade Ass'n v. A. & R. By division 4. Dismissed. Classification ratings, garden seed, carloads and less than carloads, not unreasonable.

No. 25512, Davis Milling Co., Inc., v. A. C. L. By division 2. Dismissed. Rates, corn, from Illinois and Kentucky points to Norfolk, Va., there milled and the product reshipped to Augusta, Ga., not unreasonable.

No. 25314, Flanley Grain Co. v. C. & N. W. By division 2. Dismissed. Aggregate charges sought to be collected on grain, points in South Dakota stopped for transit service at Sioux City, Ia., and reforwarded to various points in the United States and to Dresden, Ont., not unreasonable.

No. 25054, Standard Soy Bean Mills v. C. B. & Q. et al. By division 3. Rates, soya beans, points in Illinois on the Wabash and Illinois Central to Centerville, Ia., were not unreasonable, but the present combination rates assailed are and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent they exceed or may exceed corresponding class C rates prescribed for application from and to the same points. Assailed rates to Centerville are and for the future will be unduly prejudicial to complainant to extent that the differences between the assailed rates and rates from points in Illinois on the Wabash and Illinois Central to destinations in Iowa on soya beans milled in transit at Decatur, Peoria, Chicago, or Taylorville, Ill., are any greater than the differences between the corresponding class C rates prescribed for application from and to the same points.

Books Received

PROTEIN SURVEY MAP in five colors locates the high and low protein wheat areas of the 1932 crop in Western Canada, as a valuable aid to buyers. The number of samples tested was 12,802, the maximum percentage of protein 19.2 and the minimum 8.5. Highest protein wheat was found only in two large areas in Saskatchewan and one small area in Alberta. Prepared by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, F. J. Birchard, chemist in charge, Winnipeg, Man.

BARLEY is a survey of statistical and other data relating to Canadian barley and its place in world production and trade. During 1930, Canadian feed barley export fell to an abnormally low level, being largely replaced by Russian, Danubian and Persian supplies. In that year the United Kingdom imported 14,000,000 bushels from Russia as against 1,600,000 bushels from Canada. That was the first calendar year since 1927 in which Russian barley entered the British market. In 1931, Argentine corn because of its exceedingly low price was the cheapest live-stock feed on the British market. The chemical constituents of corn and barley being practically identical, these grains come into direct competition as live-stock feed and on more or less equal terms except in bacon production where barley produces a superior type of product.—By the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Paper, 40 pages, 8½x11.

U. S. and Canada in Wheat Pact?

With Prime Minister Richard Bennett of Canada President Roosevelt on Apr. 28 is reported to have discussed a plan to hold an international wheat conference in advance of the world economic conference. The conference, to be attended by delegates from the great wheat producing countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, but not Russia, probably will be held in Geneva next month.

Agreements will be sought for an international pact curtailing production in all countries by application of an allotment system, each nation to effect a horizontal reduction of its acreage of wheat lands.

Wheat farmers will resent any attempt on the part of the politicians to limit or regulate their production.

The Virginia law requiring all flour mills to do custom milling for a toll of one-eighth has been declared unconstitutional by the Virginia Corporation Commission. Why not limit the miller's food, sleep or sunshine. The same regulations for law makers as for millers might reduce the number of laws and insure fairer regulations.

To Tighten Fumigation Regulations at N. F. P. A. Meeting

"Processes and materials for the extermination of weevils, bran bugs, Mediterranean moths, etc., shall be without fire hazard or with hazard reduced to an acceptable degree, and shall be in accordance with the requirements of the regulations prepared by the National Fire Protection Ass'n's Com'te," according to a pre-convention release issued by the Dust Explosion Hazards Com'te of the N. F. P. A.

This body meets in Milwaukee, Wis., May 29th to June 1st to consider and vote on this and other matters of concern to elevator operators and Superintendents. Upon passage these regulations will undoubtedly be enforced by various insurance underwriters.

"No person shall use any fumigant which is dangerous to the life or health of human beings for the purpose of fumigation without obtaining a permit . . ." reads a portion of the advance report of the N. F. P. A. Com'te on Fumigation Hazards.

Feedstuffs

Corvallis, Ore.—The Oregon Feed Dealers will hold their annual meeting here May 18 at the Oregon State College.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Associated Feed Dealers of America held their annual meeting here May 9 at Purdue University.

Madison, Wis.—Bill 778a provides for a license of \$50 per county on portable feed grinders. D. K. Steenbergh, sec'y of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, appeared before the assembly com'ite on agriculture to advocate the enactment of the bill. Feed grinders in the state having established plants are urged to write their representatives to vote for the measure.

Tipton, Ind.—Jas. G. Holliday and C. W. Phifer of Atlanta Grain Co., J. J. Batchelor of Sharpsville Grain Co., Clem Bills and Eugene Bills of Jackson Elevator, Stanley Summers of the Goldsmith Elevator, and G. G. Davis and Russell Davis of the Davis Elevators, attended a meeting of Wayne feed dealers here Mar. 28, addressed by A. G. Phillips and Paul Riley of Allied Mills.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n has obtained Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, as one of the speakers for its convention June 5 and 6. Other able men are being sought to speak on railroads versus trucks, electric power rates, collections and legislation. John Jouno has been appointed chairman of the entertainment com'ite of the Grain & Stock Exchange.

Durham, N. H.—The annual report of the New Hampshire Experiment Station shows that only 157 out of 283 brands of feed analyzed in inspections during 1932 complied with the law in every respect, but only one brand was deficient more than 1% in protein content. Out of the 126 brands that violated the law 9 were deficient in protein; 37 were deficient in fat; 8 contained excessive amounts of fibre, 44 were deficient in carbohydrates, and 48 failed to show a carbohydrate guarantee.

Stoneville, Miss.—That cottonseed meal is Mississippi's premier concentrate feed for fattening beef cattle and can be used to cut mule feeding costs when substituted for one-half the ration of corn are the outstanding facts developed from feeding tests conducted at the delta experiment station by Director W. E. Ayres. Director Ayres in explaining the objectives of the beef cattle feeding tests said that the state produced 60 to 75% of the cottonseed meal and cake used while buying from 65 to 75% of its grain needs.—G. H. W.

Montgomery, Ala.—The "new deal" of President Roosevelt and his administration is not just a product of patriotism and imagination, but it has brought about concrete results on the business ledgers of many of the nation's largest business concerns, especially during the last three weeks, W. H. Danforth, chairman of the board of the Purina Mills, told a group of Purina salesmen here recently. The Purina Co., which operates 18 mills in widely separated sections of the United States and Canada, has noted a considerable improvement in business recently. Mr. Danforth declared, adding that farmers are now receiving much better prices for the raw products.—G. H. W.

About 37% of the year's dairy calf crop is fatted and killed on the farm or sold for veal annually. Out of the remainder comes herd replacements.

Yoder Fined \$500 for Contempt

Chas. G. Yoder, former pres. of the defunct Portable Mill Co., of Des Moines, Ia., was fined \$500 for contempt of court Apr. 29.

Liens on the portable mills operated by different persons had been transferred to Yoder, on the strength of which he presumed to deal directly with the operators instead of thru the court, which had appointed Chas. Lynde receiver. In April, 1932, Yoder was found to have ordered operators of the mills to stop sending payments to Lynde and send them to him instead. Such interference with the court officer was held to be contempt and the fine followed.

Feed Registration in Pennsylvania

A fee of \$5 will be required for each registration of each new kind of feedingstuffs in Pennsylvania, effective Sept. 1.

The next year the fee will be \$5 if less than 150 tons was sold in 1933, \$10 up to 300 tons, \$15 from 300 to 500 tons, and \$25 above 500 tons. Formerly the fee was \$25 for each brand, regardless of the sales.

A fee of \$5 instead of \$6 will be charged on wheat bran and pure wheat middlings, corn and oats chop and pure corn meal.

A manufacturer who chooses not to report the amount of sales may do so by paying the maximum fee of \$25 for each kind or brand registered.

Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore	3,227	2,267	.....	.....
*Boston	453	275	.....	.....
*Chicago	12,550	15,070	30,175	42,117
*Cincinnati .....	.....	320	.....	.....
†Kansas City.....	2,460	4,080	20,900	20,520
†Los Angeles....	2,520	2,130	.....	.....
*Milwaukee	2,590	490	4,380	5,940
*Minneapolis	533	1,569	39,373	45,616
*Peoria	13,270	12,860	13,316	13,456
†San Francisco .....	.....	21	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	237	123	.....	.....
Boston	891	990	.....	.....
Chicago	1,561	5,230	969	7,197
Cincinnati .....	.....	1,034	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	88	66	.....	.....
Houston .....	.....	1,584	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,120	11,772	1,104	7,524
Los Angeles	18,656	19,041	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	36	.....	.....
Minneapolis	574	2,972	116	133
Peoria	30	70	40	80
San Francisco	80	684	.....	.....
Seattle	110	66	.....	.....



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Program of Feed Manufacturers

The silver anniversary convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held June 1 and 2 at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind. Every person is requested to register promptly at 9 a. m. Thursday in the hotel lobby. An additional registration is required to enter golf tournament.

H. A. Abbott, pres., Chicago, will call the opening session to order at 10:00 a. m. His remarks will be followed with the annual address of W. E. Suits, Chicago; report of sec'y by L. F. Brown, Chicago; report of treas. by W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, and report of traffic manager by R. M. Field, Chicago.

"Is Co-operation Worth While?" by W. C. Geagley, Lansing, Mich., pres. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

After adjournment, at 12:30 p. m. sharp, there will follow the qualifying round of the golf tournament.

"The Outlook for Agriculture" is the topic of an address by Clifford V. Gregory, Chicago, editor of the Prairie Farmer, beginning Friday's morning's session at 10 a. m.

Reports of com'ites and election of officers will close the session, after which the board of directors and the executive com'ite will meet for organization.

Friday afternoon will be taken up by the golf tournament and ladies' bridge party.

New Feed Trade Marks

Johnson's Fur & Sales Co., Chippewa Falls, Wis., has registered the words "EZ-FED" as trade-mark No. 334,919 for fox feed.

The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kan., has registered the word "Peacock" as trade-mark No. 312,017 for grey shorts, wheat mixed feed and bran and poultry feeds.

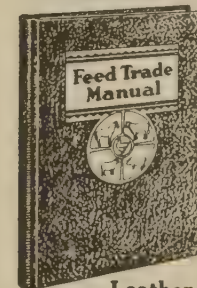
Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.
A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

Leather Bound \$5.00 } Plus Postage
Cloth Bound - \$2.00 }

for sale by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Texas Poultry Station Fattener

Manufacturers are permitted freedom in preparing the Approved Texas Poultry Station Fattener, showing on labels that the formula has the approval of the Texas A. & M. College. The percentage of the ingredients must, of course, be shown on the label.

This formula is approved when fed according to directions given:

Poultry Station Fattener	
Corn chop	45%
Wheat gray shorts	29%
Ground oat groats	10%
Dried buttermilk	10%
43% protein cottonseed meal	5%
Salt	1%

Suggested guaranteed analysis: Crude protein 15.50%, crude fat 4%, crude fiber 4.40%, nitrogen-free extract, 58.00%. Dried skimmed milk may be substituted for dried buttermilk.

The ration is approved only for fattening stations, not for farms. It should be fed mixed with water to the consistency of pancake batter. The feeding period should extend no longer than two weeks. For range turkeys it is advisable to feed as a crumbly, moist mash. Scratch feed feeding with the fattener is unnecessary.

Use of 2% Cod Liver Oil Encouraged

Profits from a flock of farm hens depends upon the number of eggs produce and the proportion laid in winter months when production is normally low. This led to experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station for three years with feeding cod liver oil in the rations of pullets.

Three pens of single-comb White Leghorns were used each year. In the first year one pen received no cod liver oil, while the others received 1 and 2% respectively. The second and third year of testing was the same with the check pen, but the others received 2 and 3% respectively.

Rations the first year were scratch grain made up of 50% wheat, 25% oats and 25% barley; laying mash of 50% ground wheat, 24% ground oats, 25% ground barley, and 1% salt. No water was given the birds, but they had all the skimmilk or buttermilk they wanted.

Rations the second and third years included the same scratch feed, but the laying mash was changed to 23% wheat bran, 23% ground oats, 22% ground barley, 23% wheat middlings, 3% bonemeal, 5% meat scraps, and 1% salt, and generous allowances of skimmilk and buttermilk. Alfalfa and sprouted oats or roots supplied green feed.

Cod liver oil feeding was begun Jan. 1 the first year and continued for 4 months. The second and third years it was begun on Nov. 1 and continued thru April in one case, thru May in the other.

The tests demonstrated that egg production was but slightly increased by feeding cod liver oil during November, but each succeeding month brought substantially larger increases in egg production over the check lot. Thru the winter months production of the check lot remained practically stationary and the hatchability of its eggs stood at a low point.

February eggs from the check lot the first year gave only a 28% hatch, while lots receiving cod liver oil gave 43% and 50% hatches respectively. A marked difference in the hatching qualities of the cod liver oil fed birds, compared with the check lot, continued until April, when the sunshine seemed to have eliminated the difference.

The principal advantage of feeding cod liver oil appeared to come from vitamin D, rather than from vitamin A, since birds receiving no cod liver oil improved rapidly in production, as did the eggs in hatching power, as soon as the hens were turned outdoors and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, regardless of whether green feed was given on the range or not.

Results from the tests indicate feeding cod liver oil to pullets in winter months will increase egg production and reduce feed costs. Similarly it improves hatchability. The most economical amount to feed was 2%.

Corn Oil Cake Meal

The fattening and finishing of poultry depends upon sanitation, healthy birds, good feeders, and above all, the quality and feeding value of the ration used.

The purpose of crate fattening poultry is to produce the largest quantity of No. 1 birds as to meat and finish, not to simply increase the weight, but to improve the quality of the flesh in texture, appearance and flavor. To do this it is necessary to feed a ration of very high digestibility, containing ingredients that are easily assimilated and will develop a clear smooth skin.

Feed manufacturers who are using corn oil cake meal in their rations are receiving repeat orders from the station men who are in charge of this work and who are responsible for the out-turn weights and finished quality of the birds because this ingredient is one of those without which a fattening ration is unsatisfactory in the production of quality birds.

This ingredient, or concentrate, is made from the germ of the corn after the excess oil, or fat, has been extracted, and it contains a quantity of those food factors so necessary for quality in meat production that it has no substitute in a poultry ration for that purpose. Its absorbent qualities for moisture are in excess of any other feed concentrate, and this in itself is of extreme value to the user making the complete ration more beneficial and productive, which in turn means repeat orders. The guaranteed analysis of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. corn oil cake meal is as follows:

Protein	Min. 18.0%
Fat	Min. 8.0%
Fiber	Max. 11.0%
Carbohydrates	
Nitrogen free extract	Max. 44.0%

The meal is packed in 100 lb. new jute sacks, or may be shipped in bulk to suit buyers unloading facilities. Shipments may be made in mixed cars containing: corn gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, or malt sprouts No. 1 and 2 in

any quantity to suit requirements or storage capacity.

Poultry fattening and finishing is an industry depending greatly upon the quality of the ration used, as all kinds of birds and breeds are purchased from the producer and received at the station, and the best ration that can be made is insurance of the feeder's success. All the best and most successful rations contain not less than 15% of corn oil cake meal.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthy!



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

Gains Run as High as 79%



Vigor Personified

"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Feeding Turkeys

The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends an all mash system of feeding turkeys for the first 8 to 10 weeks. The following mixture is kept before the poults from the time they are about 36 hours old:

250 pounds yellow corn meal (ground yellow corn)
75 pounds bran
75 pounds shorts
75 pounds dried milk
25 pounds meat scraps
15 pounds bone meal
5 pounds salt
10 pints cod liver oil.

Sour skimmed or buttermilk may be substituted for part of the dried milk, but it is not as satisfactory as it attracts flies, which are likely to carry tapeworms.

When the poults are 8 to 10 weeks old they are started on yellow corn and the mash is gradually changed to the following:

100 pounds yellow corn meal
100 pounds bran or ground oats
100 pounds shorts or ground wheat
60 pounds meat scraps
20 pounds dried milk
10 pounds bone meal
4 pounds salt

All feed is given in troughs or hoppers and water is provided.

New Feed Law of Washington

The new feed law of the state of Washington requires the director of agriculture to have analyses made of feedstuffs and fertilizers, and requires sacks of concentrated commercial feedstuffs to be packed in 100 lbs. net weight. The registration section reads as follows:

Section 3. The manufacturer, importer, mixer, distributor, agent or vendor of each concentrated commercial feeding stuff and/or commercial fertilizer as defined in section two (2) of this act and/or livestock remedies before selling, offering or exposing for sale or distributing in the State of Washington, shall pay the director of agriculture on or before the first day of June, 1933, and on or before the first day of April of each calendar year thereafter the registration fee of \$6.00 for each such registration made, which fee shall be paid into the state treasury and used exclusively for the maintenance and for the enforcement of the provisions of this act: Provided, That any surplus accumulating from the collections herein specified together with any fines collected as provided in section 1019 of Remington's Compiled Statutes may be used for the purchase of necessary additional equipment to facilitate the testing and analysis of commercial feeding stuffs, commercial fertilizer and/or livestock remedies; except 40% of such fees and fines herein provided which amount shall be deposited in a special fund for the ultimate establishment of a state laboratory for the testing and analysis of commercial feeding stuffs, commercial fertilizers, and/or livestock remedies.

The words "manufacturer, importer, mixer, distributor, agent or vendor" in this act shall be deemed to include any individual, firm, corporation or association engaged in the manufacture and/or mixing of any concentrated commercial feeding stuff, commercial fertilizer and/or livestock remedy which is exposed, offered for sale or distributed in the State of Washington.

Dairy Feeding in Wisconsin

Dairymen reporting to the Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture fed 11.4 per cent more grain at the beginning of the present month than they reported a year ago. With a smaller production of milk they fed 12.7 per cent more grain per hundred pounds of milk produced than was the case a year ago. Feeding on the first of April amounted to 29.96 pounds of grain per hundred pounds of milk reported on the farms of dairy correspondents.

Grain and Concentrate	Feeding		
	April 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1933	April 1, 1933
Grain and concentrates fed daily	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Per farm	60.5	64.9	67.4
Per cow milked	5.86	6.82	6.53
Per cow in herd	4.65	5.04	5.07
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced	26.59	31.79	29.96
Feed 100 lbs. of milk would buy	97	122*	....

*Preliminary.

Meeting Dry Milk Institute

The American Dry Milk Institute held its 9th annual meeting Apr. 26 at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Walter Page presiding.

C. E. BEARDSLEE described the processes and each improvement in the dry milk manufacture.

H. E. VAN NORMAN told of the dairy exhibition at A Century of Progress, which later was inspected by the members.

MR. PAGE said the dry milk industry had stood up well during the trying times of the past year.

The executive com'ite was re-elected as follows: C. E. Gray, San Francisco, chairman; Walter Page, New York, vice-chairman; M. J. Metzger, Chicago, sec'y-treas.; H. E. Van Norman, Chicago; F. A. Wills, Philadelphia; H. R. Leonard, St. Paul; R. R. Gockley, New York. R. McCann is the director of the institute.

The following sales plan for dry skim milk for feed purposes was adopted:

WHEREAS, For many years past the practice of making contracts for dry skim milk for animal feed extending for excessive and unreasonable periods of time and of guaranteeing these contracts against market declines, either directly or indirectly repricing, cancelling or rewriting contracts, has prevailed, with few exceptions, among manufacturers; and,

WHEREAS, After careful consideration, we find that the making of long term contracts and guaranteeing same against market decline, either directly or indirectly, is contrary to safe, sane, conservative conduct of trade and commerce, basically and economically wrong and intolerable in that it imposes on the manufacturer a speculative risk for which no adequate protection against loss can be secured; and,

WHEREAS, These practices are harmful to distributors through encouraging them to unreasonable speculation and unsound methods of merchandising, all of which result in an economic loss to the manufacturer, distributor and ultimate consumer alike; and,

WHEREAS, The American Dry Milk Institute was brought into being, has always labored and continues to work for those things that will advance the interests of the industry; and firmly believing that such practices are not conducive to the best interests of all those concerned;

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the American Dry Milk Institute, recommend that our members avoid such practices and use their best endeavor to the end that non-member manufacturers do likewise; and,

FURTHER, the undersigned manufacturer declares that it approves the principles above set forth, and that if other manufacturers of dry skim milk for animal feed in a number satisfactory to it will join in this plan, then, on and after July 1, 1933, the terms of all sales by the undersigned manufacturer will include in letter and in spirit the following conditions:

1. Contracts to be drawn quarterly beginning January 1st, prices to be announced for the ensuing quarter on or about the 15th of the month prior to the beginning of the quarter.

2. Date of shipment may be extended for not exceeding sixty (60) days providing a carrying charge of ten cents (10c) per hundred weight per month or any portion thereof is assessed.

3. Contract price not subject to decline.

4. No sale to be cancelled unless buyer pays market loss, if any.

5. In event of cancellation, every reasonable effort to be put forth by the seller to collect any loss.

6. All sales net cash.

The undersigned may withdraw from the foregoing plan and understanding by giving notice in writing 30 days in advance of such withdrawal to all of the other powdered milk manufacturers who are parties hereto.

Lafayette, Ind.—A meeting of the Northern Indiana Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here May 9.

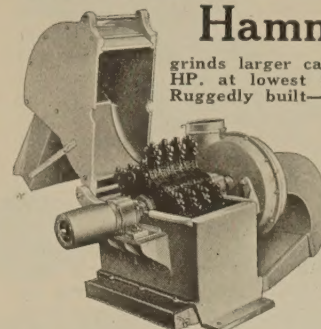
Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for July delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 1	9.65	11.45	7.65	9.70
Apr. 8	10.10	12.10	8.25	10.35
Apr. 15	10.45	12.60	8.70	11.10
Apr. 22	12.40	13.90	10.25	12.40
Apr. 29	12.35	14.25	9.85	12.05
May 6	13.15	15.75	10.65	13.65

Compared to other live stock, the dairy cow is superior in efficiency. She returns 18% of the energy of her coarse food in the form of edible human food; the pig returns 15%; the hen 6%, and the beef animal less than 3%.

The SCHUTTE Hammer Mill



grinds larger capacities with less HP. at lowest maintenance cost. Ruggedly built—most simple and foolproof grinder made.

—or
make
repairs
with

SCHUTTE Positive Adjustable Hammers, Vacuum Type Fans, or Screens in your present hammer mill. We make and sell these parts.

Send for circular.

SCHUTTE PULVERIZER CORP.

621 Eggert Rd.

Buffalo, N. Y.

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoonut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

One-Man Operation Features Illinois Feed Mill

Built so that one man can take care of all operations from weighing of incoming grain to be ground to the final sacking of the completed formula or loading it into the farmers wagon in bulk, the new feed mill of the Kemp Grain Co. at Lexington, Ill., is a model of convenience.

The feed plant is a 20x20 ft. structure on the C. & A. R. R., at the end of an 80x20 ft., two story warehouse. It is of studded construction, well reinforced, and covered with galvanized iron.

On one side of the feed plant is a 12x20 ft. driveway, enclosing a 10-ton truck scale, set over a metal lined dump sink that has room for 100 bus. of ear corn. Any length vehicle is conveniently dumped into the single opening of the sink by a traveling hoist which moves back and forth according to vehicle requirements. At the bottom of the dump sink is an ear-corn drag, pulling the contents of the sink into an ear corn crusher.

From the crusher a leg with 6½x14 in. buckets carries grain to the top of the plant. A by-pass is provided to get around the crusher to the leg boot without passing thru the crusher. The leg distributes into either of two grinder bins, into any of four grain sacking bins, or into a husk reel on the top floor. The leg is driven by a 5 h. p. G. E. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a line-shaft, to the leg head and to the reel.

On the top floor is the top of the one-ton vertical mixer, and the 15 h. p. G. E. enclosed motor which runs it. The belt between the motor and the drive pulley on the mixer is kept taut by the Rockwood floating base under the motor.

The second story of the plant is given over to the two garner bins above the grinder, the four grain sacking bins, and the mixer. Extra space is used for storing feed concentrates. This floor is on a level with the second floor of the warehouse and a passageway is provided for moving products from one building to the other.

On the main floor of the building is the attrition mill, with two 30 h. p. G. E. enclosed, direct-connected, motors. In the throat of this grinder is a magnetic separator. Close to the grinder is located all controls for the house. A large panel encloses all electrical controls, governing operation of the head motor, mixer, blower, grinder, and crusher. All electrical wiring in the house is carefully protected by rigid conduits.

Within a step or two of the grinder are the controls for all valves governing the flow of grain or meal thru the building, as well as the ends of sacking spouts from the meal collector, the mixer, and the four grain sacking bins. Convenient to the door between the grinding floor and the driveway is the beam of the truck scale.

In the basement of the building is the ear corn crusher, the leg boot, and the blower for elevating meal to the meal collector on the roof of the building. The blower fan is run by a 15 h. p. G. E. enclosed motor.

Over the driveway of the feed plant are three bins. Two of these are meal bins, the third is a cob bin. The meal bins and the spouting from the mixer are so arranged that after a vehicle is dumped and settled back level on the scale platform it does not need to be driven forward to receive its load. The spout openings are in the right position for emptying into the body of the vehicle. Vehicles are driven forward only to take cobs from the cob bin into which the reel spouts its refuse of cobs and husks.

A deflector in the spout below the meal collector diverts meal into a spout that makes another division to fill either of the two meal bins above the driveway; or into a spout leading to the main floor for sacking, or into the mixer.

From the mixer a spout leads into the driveway for emptying into the waiting vehicle in bulk. A deflector in this spout will direct the contents of the mixer into a sacking spout, opening on the grinding floor.

The retail grain bins have spouting all leading to one sacking opening, so a variety of grains may be sacked conveniently, without pushing the platform scale around, or doing excessive lifting of filled sacks.

Rockwood Uni-Pull motor bases are used on all motors that are not direct connected to machinery. This includes the mixer, crusher, blower and head. A man-lift makes convenient passage for reaching the basement and the three floors of the building.

The building sets below the railroad switch track grade. A short platform from the second floor of the warehouse reaches to car door level. Planking bridges the gap. Removal of this planking makes a chute convenient means for reaching the first floor. Space on the first floor is fairly limited, being approximately 20x30 ft., but the second story extends out over the coal bins for 80 ft., giving large storage space for feed ingredients. This floor is convenient

for emptying ingredients into the bottom of the mixer screw.

The company handles a wide variety of feed ingredients and keeps a file of formulas on hand for its customers. Any formula is mixed on order. Ingredients are sold separately if desired. Commercial feeds are also handled. In charge of the grinding plant operations is L. B. Bohlander, familiarly known by associates and the farm trade as "Bolly."

This feed plant replaces one that burned last spring. It is part of the activities of the Kemp Grain Co., which carries on a general farm supply business, including an extensive grain, coal, lumber, paint, building material, seeds, fencing, posts, twine, and other farm supplies. The properties stretch for several blocks along the C. & A. tracks, including an elevator, with storage capacity for 50,000 bus. of grain, coal sheds, and lumber warehouses.

With corn at 14 cents a bu. farmers can afford to pay \$1.61 per cwt. for protein supplements, says W. E. Carroll, swine husbandry head at the University of Illinois.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The government does not always get a verdict of guilty in its prosecutions under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. A jury found the Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C., not guilty on the charge of having misbranded cottonseed meal. The government alleged the content of protein was less than the 36% stated on the label.

The Camilla Cotton Oil Co., Camilla, Ga., was fined \$25 on a plea of guilty to misbranding peanut meal as containing 45% protein and 10% crude fiber, when the analysis showed 42.01 protein and 13.2% fiber.

The Graco Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., was fined \$200 on charges that net weight was less and the protein content less than stated on the label of cottonseed meal.

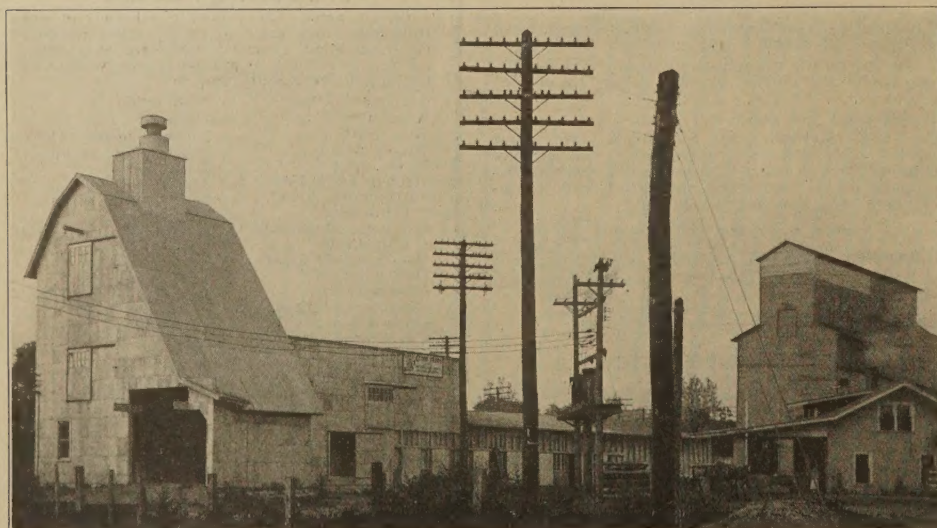
The Naive-Spillers Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., was fined \$25 on a plea of guilty to the charge that Cream Maker Dairy Feed made by the Hermitage Mills contained oat and barley hulls, screenings, refuse and weed seeds and did not contain wheat shorts, ground oats and alfalfa meal called for by the label. On a plea of guilty the Hermitage Mills Corporation was fined \$50 for excess oat hulls in its Jersey Queen Dairy Feed.

Illinois Feed Licenses

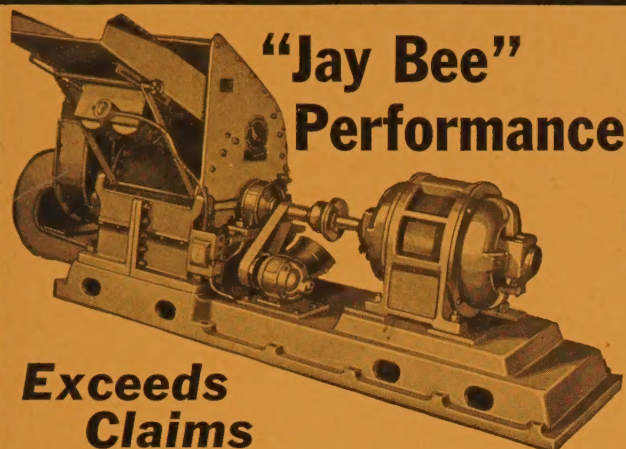
Revenues from feed inspection during 1932 are so far short of the amounts received in previous years that Mr. Lepman, superintendent of foods and dairies of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, feels many manufacturers have not paid the tonnage tax due the state.

L. F. Brown, sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, explained to Mr. Lepman that the volume in 1932 was unquestionably substantially less than that of previous years, and says: "The new director of agriculture, Walter W. McLaughlin, and Mr. Lepman both feel that the present law providing for both a brand tax and a tonnage tax does not lend itself to intelligent enforcement and will probably shortly recommend to the legislature a change in the revenue feature of the Illinois law by providing for the issuance of two forms of license, one a wholesaler's license allowing unrestricted sale, retail or otherwise, at \$25 per brand, and the other a retailer's license providing for the sale of a brand of feed at retail only by the manufacturer to the consumer at but one point in the state which shall be named in the license, at a fee of \$10 per brand."

Mr. Lepman has announced that manufacturers who have licensed or contemplate licensing brands of feed for sale in Illinois for the current calendar year on the \$1 registration plan and the payment of a tonnage tax of 10c ton, may be relieved from attaching revenue tags to packages of such feeds by securing permission from Mr. Lepman and agreeing to file an affidavit at the end of the year giving the tonnage sold in the state and making remittance on the 10c per ton basis.



Kemp Grain Co.'s Feed Mill and Elevator at Lexington, Ill.



"Jay Bee" Performance

Exceeds Claims

In one of the biggest commercial feed plants (name given upon request), the "JAY BEE" was put to the severest kind of test: grinding Canadian Screenings. We promised a 10% capacity increase over the other mill, grinding over $\frac{1}{16}$ " screen, using 100 H. P. This other mill ground 4500 lbs. per hour. The No. 4W 100 H. P. D-C. "JAY BEE" mill consistently turned out 7200 lbs. per hour—a 60% capacity increase. A second 100 H. P. "JAY BEE" mill was installed because of this superior performance.

Whatever you have to grind, economy and quality of grind rules when you have a "JAY BEE."

Sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement; 12 H. P. to 125 H. P. with belt, V-belt and direct-connected drive.

Batch mixers, molasses mixers, corn crackers.

Write for descriptive literature, prices, terms, etc.

"JAY BEE"

The World's Greatest Feed Grinder

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.

J. B. Seedberry Co., 819 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Jay Bee Sales Co., 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

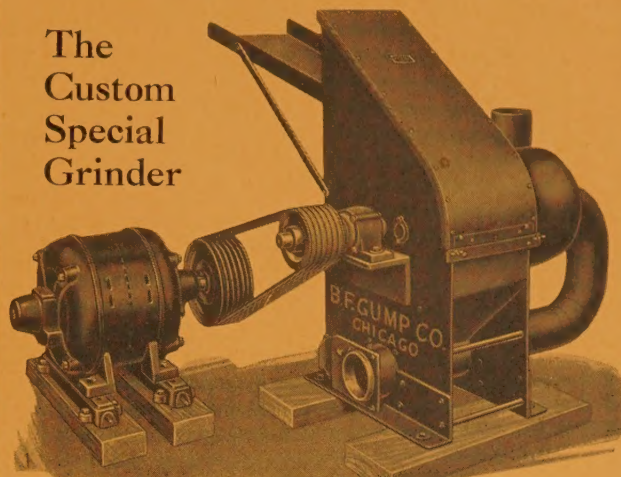
61 YEARS' Experience

AS MANUFACTURERS OF

Feed Plant Equipment!

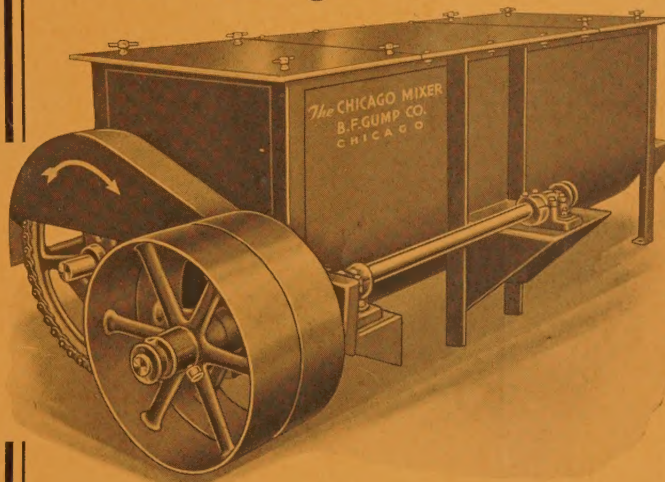
BE SURE TO INVESTIGATE

The Custom Special Grinder



A general purpose mill, exactly suited to the needs of modern custom grinding. Exceptionally large capacity per horse-power consumed, but small, compact, and light running. Sturdy boiler plate construction and SKF Ball Bearings assure years of satisfactory service. Will grind to the desired fineness such materials as ear corn, roughage, screenings, feed grains, and cereal specialties. Requires from 15 to 30 horse-power; is shipped complete with feed collector and piping. Magnetic separator fitted to intake spout when desired.

The Chicago Batch Mixer



The Chicago Mixer is the logical choice for your mixing plant. The newly designed, triple-action agitator, with adjustable throw-back flights, insures a thoro, uniform mix in the shortest possible time. Heavy, reinforced boiler plate, electrically welded construction provides exceptional strength and rigidity for years of satisfactory, uninterrupted service. Oversize shafting, out-board bearings, new dust-tight packing glands, and discharge gate are a few of the other outstanding advantages of the Chicago Feed Mixer.

Write Today for Complete Information

B. F. GUMP Co.

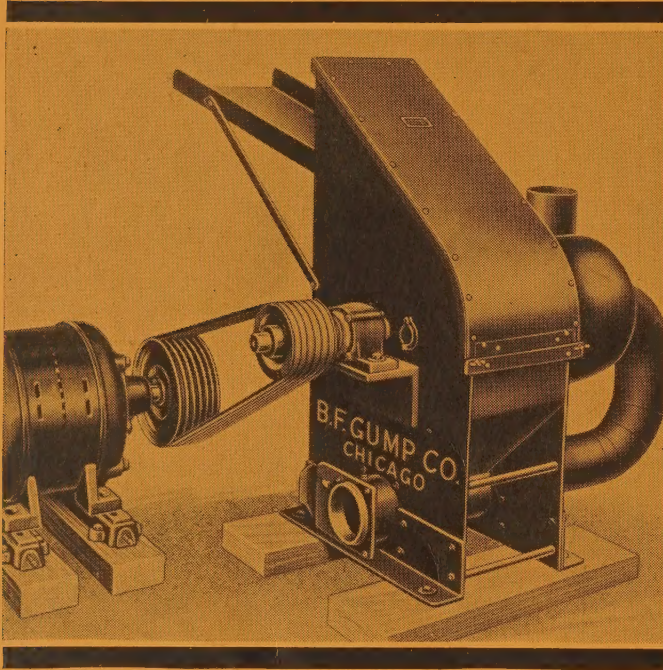
ESTABLISHED 1872

411-417 S. CLINTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE SKF GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED PERFORMANCE USERS:

B. F. GUMP CO.

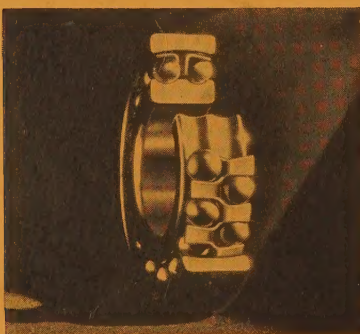
“NO TROUBLE WITH SKF’S” SAYS GUMP...



“WHATSOEVER”

“WE intend to continue using SKF Bearings as they have been found entirely satisfactory,” says B. F. Gump of the SKF’s applied to their new Custom Special Hammer Mill. The selection of SKF’s for this new piece of equipment is not unusual . . . years of experience with SKF Bearings on other machines manufactured by this company form the basis on which SKF Performance Takes Preference Over Price.

SKF Bearings go a long way toward insuring a machine that will run easily, with low power consumption and a minimum of attention and repairs. B. F. Gump quotes one of their customers as saying that the mill “is giving us results well over those which we anticipated.” And to this they add their own comment, “This shows that the entire machine is giving satisfactory service and that would indicate that SKF Bearings have caused no trouble whatsoever.”



SKF INDUSTRIES, Inc.

40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

3021

WHERE PERFORMANCE TAKES PREFERENCE OVER PRICE

● You may buy a bearing as a bargain but try and get a bargain out of using it, for nothing is apt to cost so much as a bearing that costs so little

SKF

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS